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THE  
PAULSEN READER

FOR  
EVENING SCHOOLS

BY  
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DIRECTOR OF AMERICANIZATION, TORRINGTON, CONN

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*Intermediate Book*

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## PREFACE

The purpose of this reader is to teach the reading and writing of our language to the men and women who already have some knowledge of the written or spoken language. It is built along definite lines, each lesson containing the presentation, the application, and the drill or review. The lessons are longer than the usual lessons, in order that work for outside study and preparation may be assigned. An average progress of two lessons for each three evenings may reasonably be expected. Outside work for members of evening classes can be safely assigned. The men and women who are ambitious enough to attend school after a day's work are usually eager to have some work to do during the evenings when school is not in regular session.

The material necessary to introduce each lesson can be easily found by any teacher. The advertising pages of our standard magazines furnish a wealth of illustrations that can be readily adapted to suit the needs of each class. Material used in teaching the lessons on the bank, insurance, telephone, R. R. station, etc., is so plentiful that it is difficult sometimes to decide what is to be left out.

The constitution, the forms for the first and second papers, and biographies have been omitted. The constitution is not often taught even though it may be present in the text. Booklets on the taking out of citizenship papers by the foreigner are being issued regularly and without expense by various organizations whose purpose is to furnish detailed information on this subject. These booklets are far more practical than any one or two isolated lessons could be. When such lessons are to be taught, the booklets can be put into the hands of the men and the lessons can be taught direct from them. Various insurance companies, banks and societies also issue a vast number of booklets on the lives of our great men. These booklets can be used as a change from the regular lesson form. They can be easily secured, and are of value

in that they give to the classes an opportunity to read and study material that is presented in a different way from the regular lesson.

The list of important dates, arranged according to the months in which they have occurred will furnish the teacher with a sufficient number of suggestions for supplementary work, both for relaxation and instruction. In the same way the tables of dates and facts can be used both to answer and to provoke questions.

Unfortunately, most of our evening school teachers are engaged in the work of teaching in the day schools. Their time is limited, and it is often a physical impossibility to keep the plans up to the desired standard. For this reason each lesson contains the list of new words, synonyms, homonyms, antonyms, verb forms, blank exercises, and questions. The questions and blank exercises can be used orally, and then as a written test covering the subject matter. Fifteen minutes study of the lesson by an experienced teacher should enable her to present the lesson successfully.

Every lesson in this reader has been taught in at least fifty different classes. The criticisms and suggestions secured from the teachers of these classes have been considered before presenting the lessons to other classes. In this way the lessons have been made both teachable and learnable, and they have been so arranged that the busy teacher would not have to depend entirely on her own teaching ability and resources for sufficient material for the evening's work with her class.

It is assumed that each pupil will have a note book which is a permanent record of the work done. In this he can write the answers to the question on each lesson, together with whatever other written work the teacher may assign. These books are a matter of pride to the men and should be watched carefully. Ability to answer the questions intelligently and correctly can be considered as proof that the lesson has been learned. These books are also a guide to the teacher, for by them she can know whether the lesson has been learned, or merely read.

The author's hope is that through this book the student,



whether a foreigner or American born, may learn to love our America a bit more and to understand its institutions a bit better. Whether or not the foreigner becomes a citizen is secondary—a knowledge of the language and the country is of far greater importance. Should the student be American born, the desire is that this book may be the stepping stone by which he can reach the door which will open to him the treasure house of his Nation's glorious history and ideals.

E. P. P.

Note—An index of the lessons will be found at the very back of the book.

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The author of this book, in compiling his work, has drawn from several fields of experience and experimentation. The foundations were originally laid in the Westbrook, Maine, evening school, were revised to conform to the practical needs of the army illiterates in the 4th Corps Area at Cochem, Germany, and later were improved and continued at Camp Dix in the R. E. C. schools.

As Director of Americanization in Torrington, Connecticut, the writer has had ample opportunity to apply and recast the material to its present form. This text should be particularly valuable in such a technical and specialized field in which there are so few guides to indicate practice. The subject matter is selected, copious and informative, and is given in a spirit that is infectious to teacher and pupils alike. It should be a real contribution toward a better understanding of the responsibilities and ideals of citizenship.

R. C. DEMING.

State Director of Americanization,  
Hartford, Conn.

Secretary, Dept. of Immigrant  
Education, N. E. A.

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LESSON I

“And I to my pledged word am true.”

THE FLAG

flag	red	white	blue
American	your	my	stars
stripes			

My flag  
Your flag  
My American Flag  
Your American Flag  
Our American Flag  
My American Flag and Your American Flag.

American	The American flag is red,	
flag	white and blue. It is your flag	
is	and my flag. The American	
red	flag is our flag. Our American	my
white	flag has stars and stripes. The	mine
and	stripes are red and white. There	yours
blue	are thirteen (13) stripes. Our	too
stars	American flag has forty-eight	we
and stripes	(48) white stars. The stars are	are
	white on a blue field. Our	Americans
	American flag has one (1) star	love
	for each state in the country.	fight
	There are thirteen (13) stripes	
	because there were thirteen (13)	
	states when the flag was first	
	made.	
	I love my American flag, and I	
	will fight for it. Would you	
	fight for our American flag?	

This is an American..... It is my..... It is.....  
flag too. Our flag is red, white and..... We are.....  
and we will love our American..... Our American flag has

.....and..... There are thirteen..... The stripes are.....and ..... There are.....stars. There is one.....for each state. The stars are.....in a..... field.

(Note. The blanks are to be filled in. They should be taught orally first, then put on the blackboard. They may first be copied, then written from memory.)

1. How many colors has the flag?
2. Whose flag is it?
3. What are the colors of our American Flag?
4. What does the red in the flag stand for?
5. What does the white mean?
6. What does the blue stand for?
7. What does courage mean?
8. How many stars are there in the American flag?
9. What does each star stand for?
10. Would you fight for the American flag?
11. Have any of you fought for the American flag?

### **A STORY ABOUT OUR FLAG.**

The American flag is red, white and blue. The red means courage. The white means purity. The blue means loyalty. Courage means bravery in fighting for the right. Purity means clean thinking, speaking, and doing. Loyalty means to be faithful to country, and friends. Can any flag be better than our flag, standing for courage, purity and loyalty? It has been with us in peace and war, on the land and sea, and we will keep it flying. We will protect and love it so that America may always be the land of the free and the home of the brave. It has one star for each state and one stripe for each of the first thirteen states. It means America and America first.



## LESSON II

“Rome was not built in a day.”

### MY FIRST LETTER HOME.

go	tell	corner	also
going	about	would	address
write	envelope	only	top
letter	stamp	line	comes
mother	must	city	back
father	five (5)	write	me
country	cent	right	

I am going to write a letter. I am going to write a letter home. My mother will read my letter. My father will read the letter too. I will tell them of my country. I will tell them about my America. I will tell my father and mother that I am going to love my America.

When I write home I must fix the envelope right. First I put a stamp on the envelope. I must put it on the top in the right hand corner. My father and my mother are in the old country. I must use a five (5) cent stamp. If my father and my mother lived in America as I do, it would cost only two cents for a stamp. The two (2) cent stamp is red. The five (5) cent stamp is blue.

Next I must write my father's name. On the next line I must write the name of the street. Then comes the name of the city. Next I write the name of the country. If I do this all right my father will get the letter.

I have put the stamp on the envelope. I have also put the address on the envelope. I have one more thing to do. I must put my own name and address on the top in the left corner. If my father does not get the letter it will come back to me.

I am going to write a..... I am going to write a letter ..... My mother can.....my letter. I will tell them that I.....my America. I must put a..... on the envelope. I must put it in the right.....on the top. A stamp

to the old country costs.....cents. It costs.....cents to send a letter in this country, A two cent stamp is..... A five cent stamp is.....I must write my father's..... Then I must put the....., the city and the..... I hope my father gets my..... He will be glad that I love my..... I write home every.....

(The above blanks are to be filled in orally, then written.)

### VERB FORMS.

I write a letter  
You write a letter  
He writes a letter

We write a letter  
You write a letter  
They write a letter

I wrote a letter  
You wrote a letter  
He wrote a letter

We wrote a letter  
You wrote a letter  
They wrote a letter

1. Why do you write a letter?
2. To whom do you send your letters?
3. Can you write your own letters?
4. Does your father read your letters?
5. Does your friend write your letters for you?
6. Can your mother read your letters?
7. How long does it take a letter to go to your mother?
8. What is an envelope for?
9. Where do you put the stamp?
10. How much does it cost to send a letter in the U. S.?
11. How much does it cost to send a letter to the old country?
12. What do you write on the first line?
13. What do you write on the next line?
14. What do you write next?
15. Why do you put your name on the top of the envelope?

Note—Show a letter that has been returned to the sender. Discuss the reasons why the letter was returned; illegible, improper address, etc.

16. Why are all letters not delivered?
17. How often do you write to your mother?
18. What color is a two cent stamp?
19. What color is a five cent stamp?
20. Where do you put the stamp? Why?
21. Have you ever seen a mail box?
22. Who takes the letters from the mail box?
23. What does he do with them?

### LESSON III

“If you can't pull, push. If you can't do either,  
get out of the way.”

#### THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE (I)

window	their	package	register
know	receipt	piece	never
people	deliver	paper	first
wait	mark	pay	last
ask	send	safe	means

I wrote a letter to my father and my mother. I put a stamp in the corner of the envelope. I wrote my father's address. I wrote my address on the envelope, too. Then I went to the Post-office to mail my letter. In the Post-office I saw some little windows. They all had words over them.

I looked at the first window, STAMPS. I know what stamps are and what they are for. I looked at the next window, GENERAL DELIVERY. I did not know what this was for. I waited and saw some people come to the window. They all asked for letters. Now I know that the people who do not have their mail delivered to their homes can get it at the window marked GENERAL DELIVERY. I get my mail there if the number of my house or the name of my street is not written on the envelope.

The next window was marked REGISTERED MAIL. I saw some people come to this window. They all sent letters or packages. The clerk wrote in a book. He then put a number on the letter or package. Next he gave the man who was sending the letter or package a piece of paper. This is called a receipt. The man paid the clerk ten cents. He went away happy for he knew that his letter could not be lost.

If a letter is registered it will always be delivered safely. All registered mail is put into a special bag which is always sealed. Every man who handles the bag of registered mail must write a receipt for it. In this way the Government knows every man who has handled the bag of registered mail. Registered mail is the safest way to send a letter. It only costs ten cents to register



a letter or package. Never send money in an envelope unless it is registered.

The next window has a card, SPECIAL DELIVERY. This means that as soon as a letter comes to the Post-office it is delivered to the address on it. It is the quickest way to send a letter. This cost ten cents too.

Now I know that to send a letter in this country I have to put a two cent stamp on the envelope. I must use a five cent stamp to send a letter to the old country. Special delivery is the FASTEST way to send a letter. Registered mail is the SAFEST way to send a letter.

no	know	first	last
sent	cent	safe	dangerous
piece	peace	send	receive
some	sum	that	this

I see some people.	We see some people.
You see some people.	You see some people.
He sees some people.	They see some people.

I saw some people yesterday. We saw some people yesterday. You saw some people yesterday. You saw some people yesterday. He saw some people yesterday. They saw some people yesterday.

I went to the Post-office to mail a..... I saw some..... They had words over..... One word was General..... I saw some.....come to this window. They got some..... I know now that this window is for the..... that do not get their mail at their..... Registered mail is the.....way to send a letter or a package. .... delivery means that mail is delivered as soon as it is received. Special delivery is the.....way to send a letter. I should send money in a.....letter. Registered mail and special delivery letters both cost.....besides the.....

1. What is a post-office for?
2. What does delivery mean?
3. What does special delivery mean?
4. How much does it cost for a special delivery stamp?
5. Why is special delivery the fastest way to send a letter?
6. Why do we send letters by registered mail?
7. How much does it cost to register a letter?
8. Why does a clerk give you a receipt for a registered letter?
9. What does he do with all the registered letters?
10. Why does he seal the bag of registered mail?
11. Why can the bag of registered mail not be lost?
12. What is the safest way to send money by mail?
13. Why should you always send money by registered mail?
14. Is it safe to send money in an envelope without registering it?
15. Does a special delivery letter always mean a safe letter?
16. Why is it worth ten cents to register a letter?

## LESSON IV

“All is not gold that glitters.”

### THE U. S. POST OFFICE (II)

going	blue	throw	order
money	opposite	blame	back
application	sum	know	
bottom	receipt	clerk	

I am going to send my mother some money. It is not safe to send money in an envelope. I cannot send a check for I have no money in the bank yet.

I go to the Post-office. I ask the clerk to tell me how to send money by mail. He tells me to send a money order to her. He gives me a paper to fill out. He calls this an application. I write my address on the bottom. I put my mother's address on the application. On this application I write the number of dollars.

I give this application back to the clerk. He knows now who is sending the money, how much money is being sent and who will get the money. Then I give him the money.

He reads the application. He takes out a big book with blue papers in it. These blue papers are Post-office checks. They call these post-office checks, money-orders. He writes the same on the money order that I wrote on the application. Then he tears out the money order and gives it to me. I paid him seven cents for the money order.

I put the money order in the envelope. Then I seal the envelope and put a stamp on it. The envelope has my mother's address on it. My return address is also on it. I put the letter in the box.

When my mother gets the letter she will take the money order to the Post-office. She will write her name on the back of the money order and give it to the clerk. The clerk will give her as much money as I gave to the clerk here.

The clerk gave me two pieces of paper. One was the money order. The other was the receipt. I must keep the receipt. I

can get the money back if the letter is lost.

I can send a money order to any place. It is a good way to pay for anything. I have a receipt and I know that they will get the money.

(Note) Blank applications, receipt, foreign orders, etc., can always be secured from the local postmaster.

I am going to work today.	We are going to work today.
You are going to work today.	You are going to work today.
He is going to work today.	They are going to work today.

I went to work yesterday.	We went to work yesterday.
You went to work yesterday.	You went to work yesterday.
He went to work yesterday.	They went to work yesterday.

ask	tell	big	little
give	take	in	out
write	read	seal	open
stand	sit	to	from
good	bad	go	come
to	two	I	eye
to	too	write	right
two	too	hear	here

1. To whom do you send money?
2. How often do you send money home?
3. Is it safe to send money in an envelope? Why not?
4. What would you send if you had a check book?
5. Where do you get a money order?
6. What is an application?
7. How do you fill in this application?
8. What do you do with the application?
9. To whom do you give the money?
10. What does the clerk fill out?



11. What do you do with the blue money order the clerk gives you?
12. Where does your mother take the money order after receiving it?
13. Where does your mother sign her name? Why?
14. Why does the clerk give you a receipt?
15. Why must you not lose your receipt?
16. How can a letter be lost?
17. For what would you use a money order?
18. Why do you have to pay a little money for a money order?
19. What is the difference between an application and a money order?

I am going to send my mother some..... I cannot send a check for I have no.....yet. I send my.....some money every..... I go to the..... and ask for a money order application.

First I fill out the..... On this application I write my mother's..... I also write my own address on the ..... He has a book filled with.....checks. These are called..... He fills out one and gives it to..... It is the same as the..... I put it into the ..... Then I.....the envelope. I have three things on the envelope, a....., my mother's.....and my own ..... Then I mail the.....

My mother will receive the..... She takes the money order to her..... She writes her name on the back of the..... The clerk then gives her the..... This is the best way to send money for it is.....

The clerk gave me a ..... I must keep this until I know my mother has.....the money. If she does not get it I take the.....to the Post-office and they will give me back the..... When I receive a money order I sign my..... on the..... of it and get the.....

## LESSON V

“A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.”

### MY FRIEND, THE POLICEMAN

policeman	hurt	see	away
friend	fireman	too	crowd
strong	arrest	much	need
duty	stops	him	help
afraid	drives	tell	lost
traffic	danger	where	best
directs	can	steals	

I can see a policeman. The policeman is a strong man. His duty is to help us. He is not afraid. He stands on the street so that we may come to him when we need help.

If there is much traffic he directs it so that no one is hurt. If there is a fire he keeps the crowd away so that the firemen can do their work. If a bad man steals he arrests him. He stops the man who is driving his automobile too fast. He takes care of the children when they are playing in the street or crossing the road.

If you are lost the policeman will tell you where to go. If you need any help, go to the policeman. The policeman will tell you the best thing to do. If a man steals from you, tell the first policeman that you see. Always remember this, **THE POLICEMAN IS YOUR BEST FRIEND.**

The policeman is my..... His duty is to.....us. He stands in the..... He directs the..... At a fire he keeps the.....away so that the firemen may do their..... He arrests the.....man. If a man steals he is arrested by a..... If you are lost, ask the policeman where to.....

Tell about the policeman near your home.

help	hurt	open	shut
right	left	up	down
top	bottom	good	bad
lost	found	came	went

I am reading a book.

You are reading a book.

He is reading a book.

We are reading a book.

You are reading a book.

They are reading a book.

see

steel

no

sea

steal

know

1. Is there a policeman near your home?
2. Do you know him well?
3. Is he afraid?
4. Is the policeman a strong man?
5. What does he do near your home?
6. How does he direct the traffic?
7. What does he do at a fire?
8. What does he do to the man who is driving too fast?
9. How will a policeman help you if you are lost?
10. What must we always remember about a policeman?
11. Why must a policeman be brave?
12. Would you like to be a policeman?



Officer Murphy rushed upstairs through the smoke-filled hallways and shouted warnings to the occupants to get out as quickly as possible. In the three-room suite in the rear part of the second-floor apartment above the Epstein store, was the five-month-old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Murray asleep in its crib. Mr. and Mrs. Murray had left the baby in the care of Miss Wilson while they attended a moving picture show. Miss Wilson's first thought was of the baby and she ran to the room and seized it from the crib. Officer Harry C. Hull, who with Patrolman Anthony Werner, had climbed the back stairway to find whether everybody was out, carried the baby down.

From the Handlin apartment at 55, Mr. Handlin's mother, who is over 80 years old and a helpless cripple, was carried out and taken to the office of Dr. Frank A. Pulver in the Morrison block.

In a room on the second floor of the burning building, the fireman found a woman who had gone back in a vain attempt to save something. She was carried to safety by Chief Palmer and Fireman Lester Downs.

Reports that another woman was still in the building led firemen to again plunge through the choking smoke on mission of rescue but they found that everybody was out. Two firemen, George Rossi and Henry Schapp, were overcome by smoke but insisted upon returning to work as soon as they had been revived. Chief Palmer and Fireman Rossi were both cut on the hands by broken glass.

## LESSON VI

“A penny saved is a penny earned.”

### MY BANK BOOK

bank	there	week	work
book	numbers	soon	keep
has	mean	hundred	fifty
name	money	dollars	year
words	sick	spend	save
open	need	lose	

How much money do you earn every week? Do you spend it all? Do you lose much of it? That is not wise. If you carry it all in your pocket you are not apt to save it. It is better to put it into the bank. You can go to the bank some day and put in a little money. The bank will give you a little book. Your name will be on it. In the book they will put some numbers. These numbers mean dollars. If you put five dollars in the bank every week for one year you will have two hundred and sixty dollars (\$260) saved up. It is your own money. You can get it any time that you want it. You can not lose it. You do not spend it. You have saved it. You do not need to ask your friends to help you. Money in the bank is a good friend. How much can you save every week?

I have a little book. I open my little book. I see my name at the top. There are some numbers. What do they mean? They mean that I have some money in the bank. The money is saved. If I need money I can get it. Every week I put some money in the bank. More numbers are put in the book. Soon I will have a hundred dollars. I do not spend all of my money. I do not lose my money. I save my money. If I have money in the bank I can get what I want to. If I am sick I have money. If I do not work my friends will not need to help me. My bank book is my friend. It helps me when I need help. I will keep my bank book. I will save some money every week. The bank will help me to save my money. It is good to save money every week. Five dollars every week makes two hundred and sixty dollars a year. In

five years I have one thousand three hundred dollars in the bank. This will all be my money. I can then have a home. I can also buy a little store or shop.

It is easy to put money into the bank. Just go to the bank and tell the clerk that you want to start saving some money. Give him the money and he will give you the little book with your name on it.

1st Week—	2nd Week—	3rd Week—	4th Week—	1st Month
\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$20.00

2nd Month—	3rd Month—	4th Month—	5th Month.
\$40.00	\$60.00	\$80.00	\$100.00

1st Year—	2nd Year—	3rd Year—	4th Year—	5th Year
\$260	\$520	\$780	\$1040	\$1300

I save my money.	We save our money.
You save your money.	You save your money.
He saves his money.	They save their money.

I saw his book.	We saw his book.
You saw his book.	You saw his book.
He saw his book.	They saw his book.

save	spend	poor	rich
put	take	much	little
help	hurt	glad	sorry
well	sick		

weak	week	fare	fair
by	buy	meet	meat

- 1, How much do you earn every week?
2. Do you ever save money?
3. What do you do with your money?
4. How much do you pay for your board?
5. How much do you pay for your laundry?



6. After you pay your bills, how much do you have left?
7. How much you do spend for shows and such things?
8. How much do you send home?
9. Did you ever put money in the bank?
10. Do you know where there is a bank?
11. How do you begin to save money?
12. Can you save five dollars every week?
13. How much will five dollars every week amount to in a month?
14. How much will you have in four months if you save five dollars a week?
15. How much will you have in two years if you save five dollars every week?
16. Five dollars every week is how much in five years?
17. What would you do if you had a thousand dollars?
18. How can you get money from the bank?
19. Why is it good to have money in the bank?
20. Why is it not good to carry all of your money in your pocket?
21. How much can you put in the bank every week?

LESSON VII

“Habit is like a cable. We weave a thread every day,  
and at last we can not break it.”

**MR. CHECK BOOK, MY BANK BOOK’S BROTHER.**

brother	date	next	bottom
check book	corner	line	give
called	other	twenty	back
use	middle	change	keep
first			

My bank book has a brother. It is called a check book. I got it at the bank. It is not like my bank book. I use my bank book when I put money into the bank. I use my check book when I take money from the bank. First I write the date on the check. Then I put the number of dollars in the other corner. In the middle of the check I write the name of the man who is to get the money. On the next line I write the number of dollars I want to pay to the man. I write my own name on the bottom of the check. He takes the check to the bank. He writes his name on the back of it. He gets the money at the bank and gives them the check.

Every month the bank sends me the cancelled checks. I keep these. Some man’s name is on the back of each. I know he has received the money. A check is the best way to pay money. I must be sure to have money in the bank before I make out a check. I must have money before I can pay it out.

I have two good..... One is a..... The other is a ..... book. I use a bank book to put money....the bank. I use a check..... to take money out of the ..... In one corner of the check I write the ..... On the first line I write the other man’s..... On the next line I write the number of..... On the bottom line I write my ..... I give the ..... to the man. He takes it to the ..... He writes his name on the.... of the check. The bank gives him the ..... The bank sends me back the ..... with his name on it. I know he has the.....

I have written a check.  
You have written a check.  
He has written a check.

We have written a check.  
You have written a check.  
They have written a check.

1. What is a check book for?
2. Where do you get a check book?
3. What do you put in one corner of the check?
4. What do you put in the other corner?
5. What do you write on the first line?
6. What do you write on the next line?
7. What do you write on the bottom line?
8. Why do you make a line after the word dollars?
9. To whom do you give the check?
10. Where does he take it?
11. Where does he write his name? Why?
12. How do you know that he has received the money?
13. When does the bank send the check back to you?
14. Why is the check book better than cash?
15. What would happen if you make out a check if  
you have no money in the bank?

## LESSON VIII

“Look before you leap.”

### MR. SIGN, THE DRIVER'S FRIEND.

sign	careful	slow down	pleasant
danger	hurt	slowly	too
yesterday	drove	curve	near
city	crossing	engine	safe
easy	same	railroad crossing	
track	bridge	keep to the right	

I went out yesterday for a ride. I went to the city with my friend. It was not easy to drive in the city. There was much traffic. There were many automobiles. We were very careful. It is easy to get hurt or to hurt someone else. The policeman told us where to go. We came to a street crossing. We saw a sign, “Turn to the right”. (Ill. a small sign) I know which is my right hand so I turned to the right. If I had gone to the left side of the sign I might have been hit by another car. Also I might have been arrested. Every car going the same way is on the same side of the street. There are no accidents if every one stays on the right side of the road.

In the city they were fixing the streets and I saw the sign, “Danger!” This means that it is not safe to go near that place. There may be a big hole in the road. If the sign “Danger” is on a bridge, I know that the bridge is not strong. If I see the sign “Danger” on a pole I know that there are electric wires and that I may be killed. I must keep away from every danger sign.

We drove into the country and saw a sign “SLOW DOWN”. This means not to go too fast. I did not know why I should slow down for I could not see any danger. We went very slowly and soon came to a curve in the road. Just then we saw another car coming around the curve. If we had not been going slowly we would have been hit. We went a little to the right and went safely around the turn.



The sign “SLOW DOWN” tells us that there is danger ahead. We must keep to the right and look out.

The next sign was “Railroad Crossing.” “Look out for the engine”. We could see the railroad track crossing the road. The sign said “LOOK OUT FOR THE ENGINE”. We know that a sign takes the place of a man telling us what to do. We went slowly and looked up and down the railroad track. We could not see or hear any engine, so we crossed the track safely.

We came home safely after a pleasant ride. We now know that we must read the signs along the road. If we do as the signs tell us to do we will not be hurt and we will not hurt anyone. I think the signs are our friends. Don’t you think so, too?

I went for a drive.	We went for a drive.
You went for a drive.	You went for a drive.
He went for a drive.	They went for a drive.

I was very careful.	We were very careful.
You were very careful.	You were very careful.
He was very careful.	They were very careful.

give	take	danger	safety
long	short	hard	soft
wide	narrow	before	after
right	left	come	go
by	buy	meet	meat
see	sea	right	write

I went out for a ..... I went with my ..... to the city. There was much ..... in the city. We were very ..... It is easy to get ..... or to hurt someone ..... We drove very ..... The ..... told us where to go. I know which is my.....hand. An automobile stays on the right hand..... of the road. The sign “Danger” means “not.....” If there is a hole in the road a.....sign is put there. Before I go around a ..... I slow ..... When I slow down I go ..... There is a sign at every railroad..... It says.....things, “Rail-

road.....and “look out for the.....” We were very  
..... We read all of the signs. The ..... are like the .....  
They tell us what to do and where to .....

1. Have you ever seen a sign?
2. Why was it placed there?
3. Did you ever see the sign, “Danger!”? Where?
4. What does “TURN TO THE RIGHT” mean?
5. Why should we always walk or drive on the right side  
of the street?
6. Why do they put a danger sign on a bridge?
7. Why do they put a danger sign on a post?
8. What does it mean to “SLOW DOWN”?
9. Why do you slow down near a corner or a turn?
10. Is it wise to look out for an engine?
11. What might happen if you did not look out?
12. What would you do if you saw a sign that had fallen  
down?

## SIGNS

PUSH

COUNT YOUR CHANGE BEFORE LEAVING WINDOW  
TICKET OFFICE

ENTRANCE

EXIT

WATCH YOUR STEP

ROOMS TO LET

APARTMENT TO LET

KEEP OFF THE GRASS

NO ADMITTANCE

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR HATS OR COATS

NO SMOKING

STREET CLOSED FOR REPAIRS

KEEP TO THE RIGHT

SILENCE

PRIVATE

OFFICE HOURS

9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BAGGAGE ROOM

FOR GENTLEMEN  
LADIES ROOM  
KEEP OUT  
THIS WAY OUT  
NO TRESPASSING  
NO PARKING HERE  
HANDS OFF  
DOGS NOT ALLOWED  
WAIT UNTIL CAR STOPS  
INFORMATION BUREAU  
PAYING TELLER  
RECEIVING TELLER  
WET PAINT  
NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR GOODS LEFT OVER 30 DAYS  
WAITING ROOM  
NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR HATS AND OVERCOATS UN-  
LESS CHECKED AT THE OFFICE  
IN CASE OF FIRE BREAK GLASS, THEN PULL CHAIN  
PARKING LIMIT : 30 MINUTES

During 1922 about 75,300 human lives were lost in accidents. Of these 14,000 were killed by automobiles. Two hundred and six American citizens were killed by accident. An average of 33 people were killed daily by automobiles, 35 were killed daily by accidental falls, 19 by drowning, and 16 by burns.

## LESSON IX

“You have never done well enough if you think  
you can do better.”

### REVIEW

To the teacher:

Everybody enjoys “spelling matches”. If there is more than one class doing the same work have the matches interclass. Select the best spellers and challenge other schools of the same grade. Have the men all present and have them applaud EVERY TIME their man has a turn. This will increase their class spirit and morale, and will in a way make them feel less keenly that they are not the representatives of the class. As each man spells, have him step two paces to the front. This gives him a chance to think the word over and gives his comrades a chance to recognize their man. DRILL is the keynote of this work and a spelling match is one of the best methods. If possible have the match in some other room and have the whole class present. Smile at your representatives once in a while—wink at him—make him smile if you possibly can. This serves two purposes, to give him confidence and to disconcert the other fellow. Have frequent matches in the class room before the big match and drill on the words that give difficulty every time. Remember that writing a word and spelling it orally are vastly different. Insist on SLOW SPELLING when ORAL. Have them repeat it slowly. Many of the men will not otherwise profit by the match, as they will not be able to follow the speller. It is not only for entertainment or for socialization of the spelling period that a match is of value, but it is to be like the Cascaret, sugar-coated medicine.

my	your	and	mine
flag	star	blue	we
white	red	is	are
go	going	write	me
love	fight	American	will
stripe	for	tell	letter



mother	means	receipt	corner
envelope	sum	package	glad
five	write	safe	box
would	lost	first	wait
city	father	saw	mark
address	stamp	know	paper
back	cent	read	register
hope	only	money	last
street	write	about	some
deliver	top	must	no
window	wrote	corner	homes
ask	country	line	return
sent	happy	right	
pay	mail	comes	
never	people	green	

Note : Make sentences out of the above words. Use the list for references. Make corrections orally, then take each paper up with the teacher. If preferred, the sentences may be dictated and the men permitted to find the words before writing them. Many mistakes will appear, but it is a safe way to find out just what progress is being made. Watch the penmanship.

## LESSON X

“Count that day lost whose low descending sun views from thy hand no worthy action done.”

### THANKSGIVING DAY

holiday	nothing	Mayflower	feast
entire	protect	cold	began
force	hundred	rocky	landed
hardship	condition	harvest	bleak
custom	citizen	people	voyage
enough	church	worship	Indians
winter	Dutch	freedom	

Three hundred years ago a small group of people called Pilgrims lived in England. They were not entirely satisfied there because they were not allowed to worship God as they wished to. Instead they had to worship as the Government told them to.

They were good citizens; they were loyal to England and they were satisfied with the English Government. All that did not please them was the religion that they had to accept. In order to have religious freedom they went to Holland. Here they could worship God as they wished. They stayed in Holland for some years. But as the children grew up, they began to talk Dutch instead of English and began to use the customs and manners of the Dutch. The older people did not like this so they went back to England.

They had heard of America, three thousand miles away, and they had heard that in America they could worship God as they wished and still be under the British king. A group of them, about a hundred in all, managed to get money enough together to come to America in the vessel called the “Mayflower”. They landed in Massachusetts and called the place where they landed Plymouth, after Plymouth in England. It was mid-winter when they landed. It was cold and bleak, and there was nothing to be seen except woods; great forests of big, bare trees. The coast was rocky and nothing seemed to welcome them to this new land.

First they thanked God for a safe voyage and then they set to work to build houses for themselves. They were not used to such hardships as they had to endure and many of them became ill and died. They had to protect themselves from the Indians, too, and they even went to church carrying their loaded guns, expecting every minute to hear the dreadful war whoop of the savages. In the spring there were only a few left and in order that the Indians might not know how many of them had died they planted their corn over the graves.

A ship came from England in the spring and they could have gone back. They did not go, for here they were free.

In the fall when the harvests were ripe and the crops were gathered and stored away, they held a feast of Thanksgiving, or for giving thanks. They invited some of the friendly Indians, and there in Massachusetts, three thousand miles from home and friends, in a new, wild land, facing another winter with its hardships and sufferings, they had the faith and courage to offer up thanks for the year that had passed.

This feast of Thanksgiving became a custom and now, in the fall, after the harvests have been gathered, we celebrate the same festival. The President writes a message to the whole country telling us that on that day we should remember to give thanks. The schools, stores, and banks are closed throughout the whole land, and everywhere people are feasting and offering up prayers of Thanksgiving for the past year and asking help for the coming year.

Thanksgiving Day has two great lessons for us. One lesson is that we ought to be thankful for health, harvests, and safety. The other lesson is that three hundred years ago, New England was founded on courage and prayer.

1. Where did the Pilgrims first live?
2. Why were they not content in England?
3. Where did they go first after leaving England?
4. Why did they not stay in Holland?
5. What had they heard about America?
6. About how many of them chartered the ship?

7. What was the vessel called?
8. What ship is called the Mayflower now?
9. When did they land? Where?
10. What did they do first?
11. How did America look to them?
12. What happened during the first winter?
13. What were some of the dangers that they had to face?
14. Why did they not go back when they had a chance to?
15. Why were they happy here?
16. What crops did they plant the next spring?
17. What did the Indians show them?
18. What kind of houses did they build?
19. Why did they have a feast the next fall?
20. Who came to this feast?
21. Why were they thankful?
22. What have we to be thankful for?
23. What are you thankful for?

I am not satisfied.

We are not satisfied.

You are not satisfied.

You are not satisfied.

He is not satisfied.

They are not satisfied.

I was not satisfied with the  
motor.

You were not satisfied with the motor. Work out the plural forms.

He was not satisfied with the  
motor.

I have been hungry.

You have been hungry.

Work out the plural forms.

He has been hungry.

fat	thin	right	wrong
small	large	old	young
came	went	cold	warm
true	false	safe	dangerous
sorry	sad	start	begin
glad	happy	stay	remain
freedom	liberty	wish	want



The Pilgrims first lived in..... From England they went to..... They left England because they .....to worship.....in their own way. They did not want to be citizens of any other..... The children learned the Dutch..... The Pilgrims did not.....this to happen. They went back to.....

They heard that in.....they could have religious ..... About a.....of them came to.....in ..... They came over in the..... The President's yacht is now called the..... They landed in..... They first gave.....for a safe journey. Then they began to..... They built log..... During the winter many were..... Many of them..... There was danger from the.....

In the spring they planted..... In the fall after they had gathered the.....they had a great..... They had wild ....., ....., and fish. They invited some friendly..... to the feast. This feast was held every..... Now we have the same..... We call it..... We have much to be .....for. We should be thankful that we live in..... and that through the year we have had....., ..... and.....

## LESSON XI

“Never put off until tomorrow what can be done today.”

### TELEGRAPH MESSAGES

into	dot	Africa	business
office	dash	Europe	prices
machines	message	wireless	happens
click	key	time	world
button	charge	wires	soon
pressing	extra	thousands	visit
finger	cable	trains	regular

Did you ever go into an office where the little machines were going click, click, clikity click, click, click? Do you know what they were for, or how necessary to us they are? One man sits there pressing a little button with his finger. Another man seems to be listening and writing something down. The man pressing the button is sending a message and the man who is listening and writing is receiving a message. Do you know what a message is? It is a sort of letter. The machine he is using is called a telegraph instrument. It is connected by wires to another instrument at some other place. The clicking is the way they talk over the wires. The man sending the message presses down the button. By holding the button down he makes a dot or dash. A dot and dash means “a”. A dash and a dot means an “n”. Three dots make an “s”. Each letter has its dots and dashes. The men know these letters and so can tell what the man is sending to them. A message can be sent thousands of miles in an instant.

The telegraph is used by the railroads in sending messages about the trains. It is used by business men in ordering things for which they are in a hurry. It is also used to send news to the papers. By using the telegraph the newspapers have accounts of whatever happens at once. In this way we get news of what happens all over the world. We learn of a big fire as soon as it starts to burn—we know about the baseball games after each inning—and we know the prices of everything as soon as they change.

If it is necessary to send a message to anyone in a hurry the telegraph is the quickest. If anyone dies and the family is to be told at once, a telegraph message is sent.

If anyone is coming to visit you and they do not have time to send a letter, a telegram will bring the news in a few hours. It only takes a few hours for a message to go from New York to California or from Maine to Texas. The regular message is ten words. For these ten words a regular charge is made. If more than ten words is sent an extra charge is made. At night fifty words can be sent at about the same rate as ten words in the day time. This is called a night letter. It is delivered the next morning. A telegram, called a cable, can be sent to any country in the world. The wires for the cable messages are laid under the Oceans. Cyrus Field, an American, laid the first cable to Europe. Now they are connected with every land.

Money can be sent by telegraph in the same way as it is sent by money order. This costs a little more but it is much quicker. This can only be delivered to the man whose name appears on the address.

The wireless telegraph is used a great deal now. It has the same way of sending except that the telegraph messages are sent through the air instead of along wires. The ships at sea and the airplanes use the wireless. Messages can be sent by wireless at a cost of about thirty-five cents a word. In a few years we shall use the wireless telephone as much as the wireless telegraph.

I paid for the message.  
You paid for the message  
He paid for the message.

We paid for the message.  
You paid for the message.  
They paid for the message.

I will pay for it.  
You will pay for it.  
He will pay for it.

We will pay for it.  
You will pay for it.  
They will pay for it.

short	long	new	old
fast	slow	receive	get
in	out	quick	slow
wish	hope	little	small
message	letter	shut	close

## Form of telegrams.

1. Train late. Arrive three o'clock Thursday afternoon.  
Mother coming, too. John Smith.
2. Father died today noon. Funeral Saturday afternoon  
two thirty.
3. Dempsey knocked out Carpentier fourth round.  
I win bet.
4. Come home. Will meet you. Wire time of arrival.

I have sent a.....to my home. I wrote ten.....  
It will only take a few.....before it is..... The man  
was in a telegraph..... He had a little instrument with  
a..... He pressed.....on this key. He made dots and  
..... These dots and dashes were for..... The mes-  
sage was sent over..... It cost thirty-five.....for ten  
..... At night I can send fifty.....at about the same  
price as ten words in the..... I can also send money by  
..... I can telegraph to another country by.....  
Ships send telegrams by.....telegraph. Wireless.....  
is the way they send.....without wires. Soon we shall  
have wireless....., too.

Note—Tell about telegrams you have received or sent. Fill  
out a telegraph blank form. A message may be written on the  
board and copy it in order to learn the proper way to fill out a  
blank. Make message brief and definite.



## LESSON XII

“A man of words and not of deeds,  
is like a garden full of weeds.”

### THE RAILROAD STATION (I).

station	pleasant	mistake	leaves
railroad	pencil	whenever	change
boat	express	company	quick
information	classes	window	elevated
remember	while	tickets	minute

My father is coming to America next week. I want to meet him at the station where the boat comes in. He will be at Ellis Island. I have many miles to go so I will take a train. I have never been in a railroad train in this country. I know where the station is so I can find out what I am to do when I get there.

As I come into the station I see a sign “INFORMATION.” I saw this sign in the Postoffice and I remember that it means that that is the place where they will tell me what to do. I ask the man to tell me about the train to New York. He is very pleasant. He takes a little book and then shows me my train time. Then he marks it with a pencil so I will not make a mistake. The people ask this man all sorts of questions. Some want to go to Canada, some to Chicago, some to Portland, and some want to go to a very small town in Oregon. He can tell them all where to find their train and what time it will go. He tells me to put my time table into my pocket so that I will have it whenever I need it. This is free. It is given out by the Railroad Company.

My train leaves Trenton at three o'clock. I have time enough. The first thing to do is to buy the ticket. I get this at the window marked “Tickets”. I pay for my ticket here. Then I count my change to see that there is no mistake, thank the man, and go out to the train. On the platform is a man in uniform. He is shouting and telling the people which train goes next. Soon he calls, “New York train”! “Express for New York”! Express means that the train only stops at the large cities so it gets to New York very quickly.

I get into one of the cars and sit down. I can take any seat I wish to for here we do not have the three classes. Everyone pays the same and all have a seat. Soon the conductor comes around and takes my ticket. He punches a hole in it and gives me a little piece of paper. This is my receipt for the ticket. Before we get to New York he takes this paper again. I must not lose this receipt for if I do I may have to pay my fare over. When I change my seat or go into the smoking car I must take it with me. If I do not, some one else may take my seat and my receipt.

In a little while I am in New York. I take the subway or the elevated trains to Battery Place and then take a ferry boat to Ellis Island. I was at Ellis Island when I came to America so I know where to go. In a little while I am at the gates and there in a room I see my father. I am very glad to see him. I have not seen him for a long time. Soon he comes out. We shake hands and talk very rapidly for a minute, then he says, "Come on, I want to see the America that you have been telling me such wonderful things about." I take some of his bags and together we start back to the ferry. I am happy for now I am with my father and I know that in a little while he will take out his first papers, too, and become an American. Then, when we have saved some money, mother will come over, and we will be a happy, loyal, American family.

I am going to buy a ticket.

You are going to buy a ticket.

He is going to buy a ticket.

We are going

to buy our ticket

Have pupils finish the plural.

I bought my ticket.

Did you buy your ticket at the station?

Did he buy his ticket at the station?

I bought my ticket

at the station

Where did you buy your ticket?

Where did he buy his ticket?

Where did they buy their  
tickets?

When did you buy your ticket?

When did he buy his ticket?

When did they buy their tickets?

I bought my ticket  
yesterday, etc.

What did you do with your ticket?

What did he do with his ticket?

What did they do with their tickets?

I gave my ticket to  
the conductor, etc.

give

buy

sell

take

gave

bought

sold

took

given

have bought

have sold

have taken

## LESSON XIII

“Birds of a feather flock together.”

### THE RAILROAD STATION (II)

received	trembling	napkins	feather
surprise	parcel	express	valuable
happy	freight	weight	wagon
immigrant	subway	explain	easy
baggage	cling	umbrella	subway
busy	pictures	cheap	building
things	Pennsylvania	trunks	taxicab
bother	lunch	packages	suitcase
afraid	watch	everything	traveler
stared	dressed	keep	

The other day when I went to meet my father who had just come to America from the old country, I received a great surprise. He had brought my mother and the rest of the family with him. I was so happy I did not know what to do. He had heard that the laws about immigrants were being changed and wanted to be sure to get here before the new law went into effect. He had some money with him, of course, and he also had a lot of baggage. None of my family could speak any English. As a result I had to get busy and get them home with me.

You should see the things they had with them! They had trunks, bags, packages, everything that they had had in the old country and that they wanted to keep. They even had a big feather bed! You know everyone has one of them over there and they think it is very valuable. I told my mother that they were not used over here very much, and that we would not need it. So we gave it to a Salvation army man on a wagon. He will give it to some poor family, I suppose. I did not want to bother with it. Then I left them for a few minutes and went out to buy a trunk. I did not pay much for this as I bought one that had been used. The man wanted ten dollars for it but I got it for seven dollars. I believe it is easier to save three dollars than to earn it. We put most of the small packages into this trunk so that we would not have so much to carry on the train.



My mother and father and the whole family were afraid when we went down into the subway. They had never seen these in Poland. They stood still and stared when they saw the big buildings in the city. They trembled when they saw the taxicabs come dashing towards them. The big trucks made them take hold of my arm for these were so heavy and went so fast that they were afraid that the driver would lost control of them. They were afraid of the crowds, and were clinging to my coat. You see, they had never been in a big city before and now were seeing for the first time, the things they had been told about over there. They had seen pictures of some of these things, but a picture does not mean much if you cannot read what it is about. They asked me if all of America was like this, and I told them that there was only one New York and where we were going to, over in Jersey we would be on a little farm where it would be quieter. Of course some of the people looked at them for one could see that they had just come to America.

At last, however, we came to the Pennsylvania Station. We went into a little place for lunch. This was another surprise for them for they had never seen a lunch room or a restaurant where everything was pure white and clean. They wanted to stand and watch the man who was standing in the window, dressed in white and making "griddle cakes". Then they were surprised at the paper napkins and the quiet way in which hundreds of people came into the lunchroom, gave their orders, finished their meals, and went out. No noise, no fuss, no drinking of wine or beer, and no singing or dancing. Then back to the station we went, mother and all wanting to see my home and to see what America is like outside of New York,

We went into the waiting room and I told them to wait there for me. I took my father with me for I wanted to show him the way to do things in this country. First I looked at my time table and found out what time the train would leave for Trenton. Then we bought our tickets, counted our change, and put them into our pockets. Then I went over to the information clerk and asked him about our baggage. He told us to go over to the place where it said "Baggage Room". This man asked me where the trunks were. I told him where we had left them, and soon an

express man went after them. In an hour he came back with our trunks. We paid him for bringing them. The baggage man then looked at our tickets and weighed our trunks. One of them was not very heavy so we did not have to pay anything extra on it. The other weighed about two hundred pounds and we had to pay something—I think we paid a quarter. He then told me that it did not cost anything to take a trunk along if it did not weigh more than one hundred and fifty pounds. All we have to do is to show our ticket to the baggage man. He then puts a tag on the trunk and gives us another tag with the same number on it. Then we leave the trunk to them. They put it on a train that is going to the same station and when we get off the train the trunk is there, too. We give the baggage man here our check, he finds the trunk that has the same number and gives it to us. We get an Express man to bring it home or we come and get it ourselves. The railroad company has to pay for it if it is lost or broken, so they have to be careful.

While we were waiting for the man to bring our trunk to us we looked around in the station. It was all new to the family and I had to explain it all to them. First the Information window where they tell you where to go and how to get there. Then comes the baggage room where they check your trunk to your station when you show them your ticket. Then we come to the telegraph office, the telephone room, and then to the parcel room. I told them all about this room where you can leave your packages, your umbrella, or your suitcase while you go to the stores or while you are in the city. You pay them ten cents a day for taking care of your parcels. They put a tag on your package and give you another with the same number on it. You give them your number when you come back and they get your package for you.

The freight and express offices are also in the buildings. From these offices you can send anything to any part of the world where there is a train or a boat. If you want to send a box to Chicago you can send it by freight or by express. Freight is slower and cheaper. Express is quick and costs more. Both ways are safe. The express will be delivered at your door for you. The "Traveller's Aid" desk also interested them, for they

know now that they can get help if they come to the city alone and do not know what to do. They help you when you are in trouble and need help of any kind. Always ask them to tell you where to go or what to do if you are in trouble in a station.

At last we were on the train. My little brother fell asleep and my father and mother sat and looked out of the windows, eager and glad to see that America was not all a big New York.

1. What ship did you come to America on?
2. What did you think of when you first came into New York?
3. Did your friends meet you at the boat?
4. Did you come over alone? Is your family coming later?
5. Have you ever seen a whole family of immigrants coming here?
6. What were they carrying?
7. What is the subway?
8. What is a taxicab?
9. Why do we use paper napkins in lunchrooms?
10. What is a waiting room for?
11. How do you check your baggage?
12. Why do you check your baggage?
13. How do you get your baggage later at your home station?
14. Is the parcel room the same as the baggage room?
15. What is the difference between freight and express?
16. Which way would you send a box of eggs, by freight or by express?
17. Which way would you send a box of books or papers?
18. What is the Traveler's Aid desk for?
19. Do you have to pay them anything for help?
20. Who will help your mother or your sister if they come to a big city alone and do not know what to do?
21. Why should your mother or sister ask the lady at the Traveler's Aid desk to tell them a good Hotel to stay at while in the city?
22. Why is it better for the immigrant to go into the country instead of staying in the city?

Instead of blanks in this lesson tell about your coming to New York. This is for practice in speaking correctly. Tell about the station. Try to write a little story about the station or about your coming to New York.



## LESSON XIV

“A bad promise is better broken than kept.”

### THE TELEPHONE

telephone	alphabet	number	operator
business	injure	polite	questions
explain	invented	smile	difficult
emergency	social	necessary	temper
party	reason	purpose	trouble
answer	talk	doctor	receiver
central	transact	information	
remember	mistake	thunder shower	

The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell, an American. It has become necessary to us in business and social life. There are very few business houses and very few homes that do not have one or more telephones. They are used for every purpose.

If a man has an appointment with another man and cannot be there he telephones and explains his reasons. If you want to find out if a man is at home you can telephone to him. If you need a doctor, a fireman or a policeman, simply say “emergency” to the telephone operator and you will have the party almost instantly. To telephone is to talk over wires. You can talk from New York to California, or from Maine to Arizona. Business of all sorts is carried over the wires for it saves time. To send a letter to New York from Chicago takes about a day and it is another half day before it is delivered. In a telegram you can put only a few words, and then you must wait for an answer. To telephone, you simply tell the operator the number you want. In a short time your party is talking to you. You can transact your business as you wish. You can ask the man questions and hear his answers. There is no mistake and no delay. The wireless telephone is not yet fully developed but they are using it in the army and navy. In this way they can talk and it can be heard a thousand miles away and no wires are used.

It is not difficult to use a telephone. Just take the receiver off the hook and wait for Central to say “number, please.” Then



tell the operator the number you want and in a few minutes you will hear your party say "hello". Then you can go on talking. If Central does not answer, do not lose your temper. Remember that there are a good many people who have telephones and that the operator can only answer one at a time. If you always remember this and are always polite when talking over the phone you will have far less trouble. If Central does not answer when you ring the second time, try to move the receiver hook up and down a few times, slowly. When Central says that "the line is busy," she means that the party you want is talking to someone else and that you will have to wait till they are through talking before she can get them for you. The only thing to do is to hang up the receiver and try again after a few moments. If central says, "They don't answer" she means that they are not at home, that they do not hear the telephone bell ring, or that they are too busy to answer. In this case you can only wait and call again later on.

To find a man's telephone number, you have to look in a book called a "Directory." In this book the names are listed in order. The men whose names begin with an "A" come first in the book, then "B's" and so on through the alphabet. On the top of the page you will find names with the first letters that are on that page. Look along these until you come to the one near the one you want. Then look along this row till you find the name you are looking for and in the same row you will find the number. This is the number you give to the central. If you can not find the number, ask central to give you "Information," and tell "Information" the man's name and address that you want. She will try to find it for you. Do not ask "Information" for help unless you are unable to find the name for yourself, for it means more work for her.

Do not use the telephone during a thunder shower. It may injure you and the operator.

Do not swear over the telephone. The telephone is more or less public and you are apt to be arrested. If you are using your own telephone they may take it out for this reason.

Do not discuss matters that are secret over the telephone. Remember that someone may hear what you say.

Try to smile when you talk into the telephone. It will always get better results.

Do not blame the operator if your party does not answer. It is very often not her fault.

Be sure and put the receiver back on the hook when you are through talking.

Do not be a telephone "hog". Remember that someone else had paid to use the line, too. If all the family uses the telephone to carry on long conversations, the others on the line are being kept from their chance. It is not a plaything, but a convenience.

Do not listen to the other fellow's conversation. If you hear someone else on the line, hang up the receiver and wait.

If you want to send a telegram, call for Central and ask them to get you "Western Union." You can pay for the telegram in the coin box, or have it put on your telephone bill.

Remember that the operators are all human and that they are doing what they can for you. Don't get cross until you are sure that you are right, then hang up and try again. Any one can be brave enough to get angry at a person that they cannot see or reach.

1. Who invented the telephone? What does invented mean?
2. For what do we use the telephone?
3. Have you ever talked through the telephone?
4. How do you find the number that you want?
5. What do you call the telephone book that has all the numbers in it?
6. After you have found the number how do you get Central?
7. To what places can you telephone?
8. Do you always get the number you want at once?
9. Why are there sometimes delays in getting the number?
10. Is Central always at fault if the party does not answer?
11. What does it mean when the operator says, "Line is busy?"

12. What does it mean when she says, "They don't answer?"
13. What does she mean when she says, "Waiting?"  
What do you do in each of these cases?
14. How do you send a telegram by phone?
15. Give four "don'ts" that are to be remembered when telephoning.
16. Give three "do's" that are to be remembered when telephoning.

Dramatize this lesson by having two men represent men who have telephones, one who is doing the calling and one who is being called. Have them carry on a conversation holding something as if it were the receiver and the mouthpiece. Have the third man acting as central. The central can be stationed in another part of the room. Have another man call central and send a telegram. Have a third man look up a number and waiting for the first man to finish. Try to have them ask for the number with a "please". Have the central say "number" and have him repeat it. If there are telephones convenient, let the men have a practical demonstration. Explain about the toll calls, and how the calls are paid for. Watch the vocabulary used.

The telephone was invented by an..... His name was..... If you need a.....or a.....or a....., you can telephone for him. It is not.....to use a telephone. Take the receiver off the.....and ask for the number. Then.....will get you the number. If she says "The line is busy" you must wait a..... If she says, "They don't .....you must try again later. The numbers are in a big ..... This book is called a..... If you cannot find the man's name in the....., ask for.....

Do not use a telephone during a thunder..... Do not blame the.....if your party does not answer. It may not be her..... Be sure to hang up the.....when through talking.

I want to use the telephone.

You want to use the telephone.      Have men supply the plurals.

He wants to use the telephone.

I have talked with MY friend over the telephone.

You have talked with YOUR friend over the telephone.

He has talked with HIS friend over the telephone.

Have men supply the plurals.

Discuss: Development of radio, broadcasting,  
sending photos by wireless, etc.



## LESSON XV

“Hitch your wagon to a star.”

### SPELLING REVIEW

application	piece	hurt	danger
some	policeman	stops	check
bottom	strong	danger	date
opposite	afraid	see	middle
receipt	direct	where	twenty
throw	fireman	away	sign
blame	drives	lost	careful
know	can	street	crossing
clerk	much	bank	slow
order	crowd	name	engine
back	help	there	listen
too	stand	need	curve
steals	found	hundred	wide
need	has	lose	safety
best	shut	fifty	use
arrest	well	earn	corner
book	soon	your	next
open	spend	brother	change
numbers	keep	called	danger
sick	save	first	drove
seek	carry	other	same
dollars	saw	line	railroad
work	envelope	keep	track
years	who	yesterday	someone
every	reads	drive	long
easy	takes	bridge	narrow
put	lost	crossing	right
sent	friend	pleasant	
wrote	duty	every	
stamp	traffic	short	

LESSON XVI

“Knowledge is power.”

**FIRE!**

alarm	anyone	hook
fire	sight	cool
matter	location	excited

Turn in an alarm, no matter how small the fire may be. Call anyone in sight to help put it out. Get to the nearest fire alarm box that there is. Turn in the alarm. Stay there to tell the firemen just where the fire is so that they will not lose time in hunting for it. Do not wait until the fire is burning too briskly for you to put it out. GET THAT ALARM IN AT ONCE. If you have a telephone, ask the operator to give you the fire station and say to her “EMERGENCY”. Tell the fireman that answers the telephone where the fire is, then meet them at the corner of the street. Don’t get excited. Try to keep cool, and remember that unless it is too big a fire the firemen will soon have it out for you. Do not shout “fire!” Use your sense. Tell your wife or someone in the house to do what they can, then go to the alarm box.

**HOW TO FIGHT A FIRE.**

fight	valuable	Pyrene	extinguishers
close	openings	property	quickly
drafts	windows	firepails	damage
water lines	possible	chemicals	

If your house should catch fire, turn in the alarm, then leave someone to tell the fireman just where it is. Then go back to help do all that you can. First close all drafts. Close the doors, windows, and all other openings, so that there is no wind or fresh air to help the fire spread. Use pump tanks, water pails and waterlines as quickly as you can. Always have a pail of water somewhere for FIRE ONLY. If you have to use the pail for anything, be sure that it is filled up before you leave it. In a

small home or on a farm, keep a fire extinguisher at all times. They are not expensive and may save the house. The Pyrene extinguishers are good, do not cost much, and can be hung up in a very small place. Teach the children to let it alone. Teach the children how to use it in case there should be a fire when they are alone. Always have some sort of an extinguisher in the house or garage. They do not cost anything to keep and if you do not have to use it you will still feel safe. No one is ever safe from fire.

Throw the water or direct the chemical at the base of the fire. It does not do any good to throw water on the top of the blaze. The bottom is where you will put the fire out. Do not throw water on a fire that is spreading from an electric wire. You may be severely burned. Use Pyrene or some other chemical. Remember that it does not pay to waste the water or chemical. One pailful of water at the right place is better than twenty pailful all around the fire. Look where the water should be thrown. Try to save as much valuable property as you can. Do not throw water on valuable paintings in order to keep the fire from burning them. Try to keep the damage as low as possible. Save your insurance papers, your house deeds, and your family records and jewels. The furniture and the baby carriage can be replaced. Try not to get excited. Remember that the firemen will be there soon, and that when they come they will soon have the fire out. Remember that throwing a Morris chair or a big mirror out the third story window is more apt to destroy it than the fire is. Be sure that the people are all out of the house if it threatens to become serious. Get the children out of the house as soon as you see the fire. Save them before you attempt to save the household effects. If you have used your chemical extinguisher, see that it is refilled at once.

## LESSON XVII

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“Diligence is the mother of good luck.”

### FIRE PREVENTION (I)

gasoline	ashes	butt	cigarette
redhot	cleaning	waste paper	matches
building	chimney	kerosene	oily rags
near	attic	stoves	
cigar	prevent	heat	
mice	careless	fighting	

Most of the fires are not necessary. They are usually started by someone's carelessness. Many men go to bed and lie there reading and smoking. They drop some hot ashes from the pipe or cigarette and these smoulder for a long time. Very often after several hours they may flare up and become serious fires. Sometimes the man falls asleep with a cigar, a pipe or a lighted cigarette in his hand. It falls into the bed when he smoves and a fire is started. If a man is staying with you and he smokes in bed or while lying down, make him stop the habit or get out. You cannot afford to take the chance of a fire. A fire may smoulder in a cushion or a mattress for a long time before there is any flame to be seen. After the bed is afire it is too late to make him stop smoking.

See that the stove is not in a place where it will start a fire if it gets redhot. Stoves, when overheated, get redhot. If they are too near the wall, or if the wood box is too near, there is danger that these will catch fire. Do not hang clothes behind the stove to dry unless you are staying in the kitchen. Do not go out of the room and leave them there near the stove. Don't put papers or boxes on top of the stove. You may light the fire and forget that you have papers on the stove. When you come into that room again you will find a blaze.

Do not use kerosene or gasolene to light a fire with. Never put gasolene or kerosene on a coal fire that you think has gone out. There may be a little spark or a coal may be glowing under the ashes and out of sight. If there is you may say goodbye to



your eyes or to the house, for the oil will flare up in an instant like a rocket. If you have thin clothes on, they will be lighted and there is a chance of serious danger. Do not keep kerosene or gasoline in the house. Somone may make a mistake and put it into the stove or get it near the gas flame. If kerosene should get afire and run along the floor, do not pour water on it. The water will make it spread. Try to smother the fire with rugs, or heavy coats. Use sand if you have it near.

When throwing out ashes be sure that they are cool. Do not keep them in a wooden box or barrel. Do not keep waste paper or empty boxes in the ash can. They may catch fire after you have left the house. Keep your ashes in a tin or galvanized can.

A cigarette butt will burn until it is all destroyed. If you throw it into the wastebasket you may be sure that something will happen very shortly. Do not leave the cigarette or cigar lying on the table while you go to get a drink or answer the telephone. It may destroy everything on your desk and in the office before you get back. Make the men who are with you in the office or in the home, put their "butts" in an ash receiver when they lay them down. Do the same when you are in their office or home. Live ashes often drop from a cigarette or from a pipe onto the floor. In a few minutes the rug or carpet will be destroyed and an alarm may have to be turned in. If you throw cigars, cigarettes, or matches away, be sure that they are out first.

Never throw anything out of an automobile or a train that may start a fire. Thousands of acres may be burned and many thousands of dollars lost by this carelessness. In New Jersey last year, seven thousand acres of woods were burned in this way; someone was careless. Remember that a fire is easily started. You have no right to put the other man's property in danger because you are too careless to put out your "butt" before throwing it away. Do not take chances. It does not pay.

Do not keep matches loose around the house. The mice are apt to get into them and cause them to light. Oily rags, paper, and piles of old clothes are also apt to get afire if left too long and allowed to become heated. Do not keep the old papers in the attic. It is too dangerous.

Almost every fire is unnecessary. They start from overheated stoves, using oil to start the fire with, from leaving the matches where the children can get them, leaving piles of paper and oily rags where they can generate heat enough to light themselves, throwing lighted cigar and cigarette stubs on the floor or into the waste basket. Smoking in bed, or smoking while lying on the couch causes hundreds of fires every year.

Do not ever be the cause of a fire, for it may result in some one being burned to death, in someone's home burned down, or someone may lose all that he has been able to save. It is easy to prevent most of the fires, but it is not easy to prevent loss after the fire has started.

Note—Look up the local fire report for the last few years. Look up the forest fires, and such conflagrations as the Chicago fire and the fire in Salem, Mass. Tell about fires that you know of that have been raised by carelessness.

## CAUSES OF DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN THE U. S.

CAUSES	LOSS	CAUSES	LOSS
Matches-smoking	\$25,992,033.00	Hot ashes, coals,	
Spontaneous com-		open fires	\$4,327,268.00
tion	20,186,392.00	Open lights	2,831,116.00
Defective chimneys	14,801,581.00	Incendiarism	2,488,976.00
Stoves, boilers,		Artificial gas	2,213,440.00
pipes, etc.	13,910,531.00	Explosions	1,980,274.00
Electricity	12,723,209.00	Ignition of hot	
Lightning	12,353,222.00	grease, oil, etc.	1,597,851.00
Sparks on roofs	11,458,220.00	Petroleum	9,420,343.00
Rubbish and litter	1,235,319.00	Fireworks, fire,	
Steam and hot		crackers, etc.	573,595.00
water pipes	191,771.00	Conflagrations	62,912,566.00
Sparks from ma-		Sparks from	
chinery	6,972,928.00	combustion	4,854,771.00
Other known causes	7,775,196.00		

The total fire loss of the U. S. in 1922 is estimated by the Journal of Commerce as \$410,889,350.00.

(The above table is copied from the World Almanac for 1924.)

LESSON XVIII

“What is worth doing is worth doing well.”

FIRE PREVENTION (II)

prevention	accident	carelessness	property
waste	loss	insurance	damage
necessary	unnecessary	rubbish	cellar
careful	fire-escape	extinguisher	furnace
chimney	safety	grease	kerosene

The most of the fires that occur are results of carelessness. Fires do not start without some cause. Carelessness causes many fires. Ignorance cause fires. Negligence causes many fires also. In many countries property owners are tried in court when a fire occurs. If that were done here we would have fewer fires.

Loss by fire means a loss to everyone. It means an extra tax on industry, property, and life. We do not often think about how the loss is made up. Suppose for instance that a store burns up. In this store is a great deal of clothing. This was made in a factory that had to be insured. It was insured on the trains, and in the trucks that delivered it. It was also insured in the clothing store, and in the tailor shop. Every one of these items were included in the final price that the purchaser paid. Each one of us had to pay our share for this insurance. At least ten policies were written on the material from the time it was first started until we bought the clothes. Each of these policies cost money. We have to pay for them as the man who handles the goods does not pay for the insurance out of his net profits.

The loss by fire in this country is over two hundred and fifty million dollars a year. This is about \$30,000 each hour or \$500.00 a minute. To this must be added as much again to pay for the keeping up of fire departments. The amount lost each year by fire is more than the value of the cotton raised in the country each year. The amount lost by fire each year is more than the total cost of the U. S. Postal Service. Besides the loss in property, thousands of



lives are lost annually in fires. In Europe the fire loss per person is less than one-seventh of the loss in this country.

There are several reasons for this enormous loss by fire. In summer, the heat makes everything dry and more easily lit. In the winter we have to build more fires in the houses to keep us warm. Cigarette smokers cause millions of dollars of loss because of throwing away the "butts". These continue to burn until they are completely destroyed. If they happen to fall on anything that is dry or that will burn, a fire is started. People are also very careless in the use of oil, kerosene, gasolene, wool rags, waste, etc.

More than half of the fires that occur in this country are unnecessary. Are we careful on the Fourth of July? Are we careful with the candles on the Christmas trees? Have we a fire extinguisher in the house? Have we looked at the condition of our cellars, our attic, or our garage? By observing the following rules, our homes, places of business, and families' lives may be saved from destruction.

### **The Cellar.**

1. Clean up the rubbish. Do not let it accumulate in piles.
2. Have the chimney cleaned at least once each year. Inspect the flues and pipes of all stoves and furnaces before starting the fire for the winter.
3. Never put hot ashes, oily rags or waste in wooden boxes or barrels. Use a metal container with a tight cover.
4. Gasolene, benzine, kerosene, etc. should never be kept about the house except in very small quantities. These should always be kept in safety containers.
5. Never look for a leak in the gas pipe with a lighted match.
6. Do not let the furnace or stove become overheated.

### **The Kitchen**

1. Use safety matches always. Keep them in a covered metal box.
2. Keep matches away from the children.
3. See that the stove pipe fits tightly. See that it does not rust through.

4. If meat catches fire in the gas oven, shut off the gas and throw salt on the fire. This will put out the blaze and will not spoil the meat.
5. Fill all lamps and lanterns in the day time. Do not fill them when they are lighted.
6. Don't put greasy rags under the sink. Put them in a metal can.
7. Look out for stove polishes. Many of them will explode or burn when they are put on hot surfaces.
8. Don't keep the oil can near the stove. Be sure that the oil can does not leak.

#### **Other parts of the home.**

1. Keep the matches away from the children. Nine children between the ages of two and eight were burned to death in Boston during two months time by playing with matches.
2. Don't take a lighted match or lamp into a closet. Use an electric flash light.
3. Have screens in front of all fire places. Cover up the fire in the fireplace before retiring.
4. Use metal waste baskets.
5. Have the electric wires looked over at least every six months. A bare wire may start a fire at any time.
6. Keep a fire extinguisher on each floor of the house.
7. Insure your property with a reliable concern.

#### **Other precautions**

1. Don't burn rubbish or paper without using proper precautions. In most places an official permit to build a fire is necessary. Don't set fire to the grass in a field or lawn. Rake it up and take it to the nearest public dump.
2. Don't use kerosene to start or to hurry up a fire in the stove.
3. Never fill a stove, lantern or kerosene heater while it is burning.
4. Don't fill the lamp too full. Allow room for expansion of the air.

5. Be sure that the wick is turned down when you light the lamp. After it has burned a minute, turn it up to the desired height.
  6. Don't allow the floor around the oil can to become saturated. Burn the cloths that have been used to wipe up kerosene.
  7. Don't smoke in bed or lying down. Extinguish matches, cigars and cigarettes before you throw them away. Do not throw the burning "butts" out of open windows in your house, or from trains, autos or teams.
  8. When thawing pipes use hot water and rags instead of open flames.
  9. Shut off the motor when putting gasoline into the tank of your auto. A spark from the muffler may cause a serious explosion.
  10. Don't let oily rags accumulate about the garage.
  11. Don't heat the garage with stoves or open heaters. The fumes from the evaporating gasoline may explode.
  12. Keep a pail of sand in the garage. Throw this on a fire if it starts. Water thrown on burning oil spreads it.
- 
1. Is there rubbish such as old paper, old clothes, rugs, etc., piled up in your attic?
  2. Are the floors under the stoves protected by asbestos or metal?
  3. Are the walls and partitions protected from overheating?
  4. How do you dispose of your ashes?
  5. Do you use wooden boxes or barrels for your ashes?
  6. Are the matches kept in metal boxes?
  7. Are the matches kept away from the children?
  8. How is the roof apt to catch fire?
  9. Why should the chimneys be kept in good repair?
  10. Do the stove pipes pass through closets, partitions, or the attic?
  11. Are there any unused stove-pipe holes? How are they covered? Why?
  12. Do you keep gasoline or kerosene in the house? Why?
  13. How is your house heated?

14. Have you a fire extinguisher in the home? Does every member of the family know how to operate it?
15. Do you know the location of the fire box nearest your home?
16. Do you know how to ring in an alarm?

### **FIRE WASTE**

According to the Institute of Public Service of New York, one city dwelling is destroyed somewhere in the United States by fire every four minutes. Farm buildings are destroyed by fire at the rate of one every seven minutes. One hospital, five churches, and five school houses are burned down every day.

Every day also forty-one persons lose their lives and forty-seven are injured by fire.

The prosperity of a country depends as much on the amount of needless waste as upon its accumulated wealth.



## LESSON XIX

“A little neglect may breed great mischief.”

### PUBLIC PARKS.

public	peanuts	noise	taxes
enjoy	garden	clear	benches
expenses	pleasure	pleasant	stuffy
benefit	nothing	animals	evening
flowers	parks	branches	charge
women	collect	pretty	lawn
family	pond	controlled	visit

A public park means a pretty place in a city where every one can go to enjoy himself when he is tired. Most cities have one or more parks. These parks are controlled by the city and the city pays the expenses. The city gets the money when it collects the taxes from the people.

The parks have pretty trees and flowers in them. There are paths and little walks around about, and many of the parks have a pond or a small lake. In these ponds or lakes there are boats that the people can take for rowing. In the winter the people can go skating on the ponds.

Under the trees, around the ponds, and along the paths there are many benches. The men can come here to sit down to read the papers or to sit and smoke and be away from the noise and the traffic of the city. Here, too, the women can come to read and sew, or talk, while the children are playing on the grass or sleeping in their carriages.

Everyone can enjoy the sun, the fresh air, and the quiet. There is little noise in the parks, except the children laughing at their play or the birds singing in the trees. It is like coming into a fairy land after living in the hot stuffy city on a sweltering day. In the evenings you can see many people walking about in the park doing nothing except enjoying the clear, fresh air of the park before going to their homes to sleep.

Many young couples go to the park for an evening stroll after the movies or after they have been working hard in an office or store. Many older people go to the parks with their families, to spend a pleasant evening together.

In the daytime hundreds of people eat their lunches in the parks, spending their noon hour in the fresh air instead of in the hot, dusty mill or the stuffy office. At all times there are many people of all ages who are taking advantage of the pleasant and pretty place that the city is giving to them.

The public parks are free. There is no charge to enter them and there is no one to pay for the seats or for the sunshine and fresh air. The rich and poor alike can see and enjoy nature in these places and can forget for a while the hard work and the troubles of the day. The flowers can be looked at and enjoyed. The trees can be admired for their foliage and for the welcome shade. The birds and the animals can be watched for amusement and interest.

No one asks who you are or for what purpose you are in the park. No one cares whether you have a check book in your pocket, whether you have an automobile outside waiting for you, or whether your bag of peanuts is your whole dinner. All that is expected of you is that you enjoy yourself as much as you can. They expect that you will not pick the flowers, for if you do, then the next man cannot have them to look at and enjoy. You are not expected to dig up the grass nor break off branches from the bushes because the leaves will look well on a shelf, at home. Your newspapers and lunch boxes are to be thrown into the cans or boxes provided for waste. Your dog is supposed to be led by a rope or chain so that he will not bother anyone who does not want a dog around. Also if your dog is let loose he might dig up the ground around the flowers and annoy the animals in the cages that are kept there for the children as well as for the older people.

The public park belongs to the whole city just as your yard or garden belongs to you. If you have pretty flowers or shade trees, or a big lawn, you like to have people stop and admire it, and to rest in the shade. But you do not want them to pick your flowers, dig up the grass, or break off branches from the shrubs.

There is only one thing to remember about the public park. It is the garden or the front yard of the city for every one to enjoy. Do your part to keep it looking well and help the city to see that everyone else does too. Keep it clean and pretty and help to keep it safe for your mother and sister. You will be pleased in knowing that you have done your part to help keep up a park that is a real pleasure and benefit to all the people who live in your city or who visit there.

1. Is there a public park in your city?
2. Where is the park? Where is the nearest park?
3. Have you ever been to this park?
4. Do you go to the park alone or do you take someone with you?
5. What do you see in the park?
6. Who pays for all this?
7. Where does the city get the money to pay for it?
8. What do you enjoy most in the park that you go to?
9. Do you meet your friends in the park?
10. Where are the benches placed?
11. What do they have the ponds for?
12. Why are dogs not allowed to run loose in the park?
13. Why do they have boxes or cans for the papers and lunch boxes?
14. Do you have a pretty yard or garden at your home?
15. How do you expect people to treat your yard or lawn?
16. Why should all of us help to keep the park clean?
17. Why should all of us help to keep the park safe?

Write a story telling about the park that is in the city near to your home.

Tell about some park that you have visited. This park may be in America or in some foreign land. Study the vocabulary, and try to include this in the writing of the story about the park.

A public.....is a kind of.....It is paid for by the ....  
In the park there are....., ponds, and..... In the  
winter the people.....on the ponds. In the summer they  
can.....on the ponds.

Everyone can enjoy the....., the flowers and the.....  
 The children can play on the..... In the evening many people  
 .....in the park. Many young.....go to the park for  
 a..... Do not.....the flowers, dig up the.....  
 or break off.....from the bushes. Remember that the public  
 park is like your own..... Do your part in keeping the  
 park.....and.....

clean	dirty	clean	neat
pleas	large	pleasant	pretty
hurt	help	help	assist
throw	pick up	remember	don't forget
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
Thursday	Friday	Saturday	

Review verb forms, applying the various forms to sentences  
 used in connection with this lesson.



## THE PLEDGE OF THE ATHENIAN YOUTHS

(Long ago, in Athens, Greece, the boys were taught the pledge. They repeated it daily, believed in it, and tried to live by it. Fathers taught it to their sons who, in turn, taught it to their own boys.)

### THE PLEDGE

“We will never bring disgrace to this our city, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our comrades; we will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many; we will revere and obey the city laws, and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in others; we will strive unceasingly to quicken the public’s sense of civic duty; that thus in all these ways, we may transmit this city, greater, better, and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us.”

## LESSON XX

“Health is the first wealth.”

### CLEAN UP WEEK

It is nearly always our own fault if we are sick. Sometimes we “catch” a sickness. This is not our fault always. But if we are not careful about our houses and our bodies we will catch these sicknesses much more easily. Then if we get sick it is our fault.

Dirt is the cause of many sicknesses. If we can get rid of the dirt we have a better chance to keep well. Let us look at a few facts about some of the most common of the diseases, and then see what we can do to prevent them. Every city has a “clean up week”. During this week it is the duty of every family to clean up all around its home. After the reading of this lesson you will see why a clean up week is of great value.

### TYPHOID FEVER

Every year, about 250,000 people in the United States may expect to become ill with typhoid fever. Of these about 25,000 will die. You are apt to be one of these if you do not take more than the ordinary care of yourself. Typhoid fever means that you will be unable to work for at least two months, besides the expense and the worry. What if there is a family who are depending on you? Can you afford to take the chance of this disease when it can be avoided?

Typhoid fever is a disease that is brought about by a small germ. These germs are so small that they can be seen only with a microscope. You can see them moving about in all directions.

These germs get into the body in many ways. Many typhoid epidemics are the results of impure water. Most cities now have the water filtered so that the typhoid germs are killed and removed before the water gets to our faucets. Every citizen has the right to demand a pure supply of drinking water.

Typhoid fever is also often caused by eating foods that are not properly cleaned or cooked. Typhoid fever has often been traced

to oysters that were fattened in polluted streams, or to food that had been cooked in impure water. Care should always be taken in preparing salads, lettuce and celery for the table.

The fly is one of the greatest causers of typhoid fever. Every one knows that the fly lives in filth. The body of a dead animal, decayed meat, the manure pile, and the back yard are its favorite homes. From these places it comes into the house and crawls about on our food and into our milk on the table.

Typhoid fever may also be spread or contracted by the one taking care of the person who is sick with the disease. Care should always be taken to see that the hands are washed before touching anything that may be eaten or handled by anyone in the house. Care should also be taken to see that all discharges from the patient are properly sterilized with chloride of lime and buried.

Now that we know some of the ways by which we may get typhoid fever, let us see how we can prevent the disease. First, all who have this disease should see that it is reported to the health officer. This officer can see that it is not carried or spread to others.

Next, we MUST kill the germs by mixing the waste or the refuse from the typhoid patient with carbolic acid or with chloride of lime as the health officer shall direct. This is necessary to protect the rest of the family in the house or in the neighborhood.

Third, the flies must be killed. Swat every fly that you see in the house or at rest anywhere. Clean up places where they may breed and burn up the piles of refuse in the yards.

A single fly usually lays about a hundred eggs at a time. The eggs are laid in the cracks in the manure pile, or in the waste, several of the females usually laying their eggs in the same place. They hatch in less than twenty-four hours. The maggots which come from the eggs are very small and are transparent. In ten to twelve days they are ready to fly. In the middle of summer, a new generation would be started every eleven to fourteen days.

Most of the flies are killed in the winter by a single cold

night. Many of them, however, live through the winter in the warm places of the house. If they have no warm places nor any food, they will all be killed, but if they have a chance to get at food and a warm place to breed in, they will live through the winter and be ready for their deadly business as soon as the spring comes.

The body of the fly is covered with hairs and bristles. Thus when it crawls over the dirt and filth, it becomes loaded with germs. When it visits our sugar bowl, and our food, it leaves much of this dirt on it. When we realize that the fly lives on the most filthy substances and then parades over our food, we can easily see the necessity of killing it.

Screens will help keep the flies out of the house. Sticky fly paper will help catch them after they get into the house. Fly traps can be easily made and will catch many of them. But best of all ways to get rid of the flies is to get rid of the places where they breed and feed. Keep the horse stables clean, look after the chicken yards, the pig pen and the garbage can. See that your neighbor looks after his yard, too, for if he has a hatching and breeding place near your door or window, the flies bred on his place will soon be your boarders.

Note—This lesson is based on a pamphlet issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and is reproduced here through their courtesy.



## LESSON XXI

“I regret that I have but one life to give for my country.”

### THE AMERICAN SOLDIER

blouse	button	bugle	belt
hat	bayonet	tent	shells
shoes	rifle	saddle	canteen
soldier	protector	strong	healthy
seldom	recruit	corporal	sergeant
specialist	regular	receive	afternoon
barracks	morning	reveille	evening
called	lowered	infantry	cavalry
engineers	medical	notice	separate
years	branch	medal	service

A SOLDIER IS A HEALTHY MAN. HE IS STRONG. HE IS AN HONEST MAN. HE IS STRONG AND HEALTHY BECAUSE HE WORKS AND PLAYS IN THE OPEN AIR. HE SLEEPS WITH HIS WINDOWS OPEN AND HE EATS HIS MEALS AT THE SAME TIME EVERY DAY. HE GOES TO BED EARLY AND HE GETS UP EARLY. WHEN HE PLAYS HE PLAYS HARD. WHEN HE WORKS HE DOES NOT PLAY AT ALL. THAT IS WHY THE U. S. SOLDIER IS HAPPY, HEALTHY, AND STRONG.

The soldier is the real protector of our country. He is strong and healthy. He can read, write and drill. He is seldom sick because he lives the right sort of a life.

When a man enlists in the army he is called a “private.” They do not say “Mr.” in the army. Until he has been in the army for some time he is called a recruit. He may be promoted to the grade of a corporal or a sergeant. If he can shoe a horse, paint, run an auto or truck, drive a team, put up telephone wires, or drive a nail straight, he may become a specialist. Any

man that has a trade or who learns a trade in the army may become a specialist. The specialists receive more pay than a man who is doing the regular work of a soldier. Also in the army there are schools where every man may learn a trade. He may learn any trade he wishes and may work at it every afternoon. After he has finished the school he is made a specialist and gets the pay for that grade.

The soldiers live in barracks. They do not speak of their "house" as we do. When they are on "field duty" they mean that they are away from camp. Then they sleep in tents. Each man carries half of a tent around his pack. Two men put their halves together and sleep in them. When the soldier speaks of his coat he calls it his "blouse." The blouse must always be kept clean and buttoned up.

A soldier when on duty carries a rifle. He also has his belt, bayonet, canteen, and first aid packet. He carries the shells for his rifle in his belt. The canteen is for the water. He must be sure that his canteen is full when he starts on a "hike" for he may not get any more until he gets back at night.

If you are near a camp you will hear the bugle blowing. The bugle tells him what to do next. It tells him when to eat, when to go to work and when to come back to camp. It blows when he is to get up and when he is to go to bed. It also tells him when to start to drill and when to come to get his pay. If there is a fire the bugler blows the "fire call" and if there is to be an officers' meeting it blows the call for that.

The soldier calls his meal his "mess". When the bugle blows for him to go to the "mess hall," they say that it is the "mess call". To get him awake in the morning they blow the "reveille" and when the camp is to be quiet at night they blow "taps." "Pay call" and "Drill call" are also blown on the bugle. Retreat is called for every evening and all soldiers are expected to be there at that time. The roll is called and all must stand at attention while the flag is being lowered.

Have you noticed the different colors of the hat cord that the soldiers wear? The color of the hat cord shows which branch of the army he belongs to. If he is wearing a blue cord he is in the

infantry. If he wears a red cord he is in the artillery. There are many branches, such as the cavalry, tank corps, engineers, signal corps, quartermaster corps, and the medical corps. Each different branch has its work to do, has its own officers, and are in separate barracks. When a man enlists, he can select the branch that he likes best and stay in that for the whole three years.

When the soldier goes away for a while he does not say "I am having a vacation". He calls it his "pass" or his "furlough". This pass or furlough shows that he is given the permission to be away from his company for a certain time. He is given a paper to show if he is asked for it. His Captain has signed it. If a soldier comes to stay at your house, ask him to show you his pass. If he has it you are sure that he has permission to be away. If he does not have a pass he may be away from his company without permission and may be punished when he returns. A soldier that has left his company without permission is "A. W. O. L.", which means "absent without official leave". A good soldier does not go A. W. O. L. To "desert" means to run away from the army. This is very serious and not many do it. A good soldier will never think of deserting no matter what happens.

Many soldiers wear decorations or medals. This means that they have been especially brave. It may mean that they have done some deed that has saved many of their comrades. It may also mean that during some fighting they have done something that the country wants to reward. Money will not pay a soldier for helping another man that has been wounded. Money will not pay a soldier for taking a machine-gun nest or a prisoner when he might lose his life in doing it. So to show him that the country appreciates his bravery and courage they give him a medal which he may always keep and wear. No one may wear such a medal if he has not earned it. A medal is without price. It shows everyone that the wearer is a brave man and a true soldier. Not every brave man has a medal. Many have deserved them who have never received them but the most of the men who have them have really deserved them.



Soldiers who are wearing a gold stripe on the right sleeve are men who were wounded in the World War. They have a gold stripe on their left sleeve for every six months that they served in Europe. The ribbons on their blouses are for medals. Every man that is wearing a uniform is showing us that he is ready to protect us, our flag and our homes.

1. What is meant by "barracks? Mess hall? Reveille"?
2. What is meant by "retreat? Drill call? Recall"?
3. What is the canteen for? The bayonet? The bugle?
4. What is the infantry? The cavalry? The tank corps?
5. What is the Medical Corps for? The Quartermaster Corps?
6. What does a soldier call his house?"
7. What do you mean by a "furlough"?
8. When is a soldier A. W. O. L.? When is he a deserter?
9. Why does a good soldier not go A. W. O. L.?
10. Why do they have different colors for the hat cords?
11. Why does a soldier have a medal?
12. What do the gold stripes on the soldiers' sleeves mean?
13. What do they call the soldiers who are working at their trades?
14. Why does the army teach every man that wants to learn a trade?
15. Is a soldier's life always pleasant?
16. Have you ever been a soldier in any country?
17. What does the uniform stand for?
18. What is a slacker?

Tell about the life of a soldier. Tell about his clothes, his work and his play. Also tell about his promotion. Some of the men will have been soldiers and will make an interesting evening's talk. After you have told about the life of an army man, write a composition (original) about the soldier. After these have been corrected, have them read to the class.

Bring emphasis on the recreation of the soldier and on his out-door life.

Make up a blank exercise. Put this on the board and let the other men fill in the blanks.

Tell about General Pershing and his work in the last war.



## LESSON XXII

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“Do unto others as you want them to do to you.”

### THE HOSPITAL

sick	fault	child	children
reason	sickness	stomach	wrong
measles	mumps	grippe	scarlet-fever
serious	hospital	doctor	nurse
necessary	operation	attend	public
regular	expense	attention	patient
clinic	examination	hurting	weak
district	trouble	cure	trust.

A sick man is of no use to anyone. He cannot work well. He does not like to play. If he smokes, his pipe or cigarette does not taste right. If the children are noisy he is easily peeved. If the supper is not done on time he is cross. If he misses his train he blames everyone but himself. He is of no use to the town, to his family or to himself.

It is not always a man's fault if he is sick. It is hardly ever the child's fault if it is sick. There is some reason for every sickness, no matter how small it may be. If a child is often sick it means that something is wrong. This can usually be corrected if not neglected too long.

Many sicknesses, such as the “grippe”, measles, scarlet fever, and others are contracted by nearly everyone at one time or other. Children especially are apt to get them. They are attended to by the family doctor in the home. The mother takes care of the sick folks and does the regular house work.

Other sicknesses are more serious and need care that cannot be given in every home. Many times it is necessary to have an operation. In this case it is necessary to take the patient to a place where the doctor has all of the things with which he must work and the trained helpers to assist him. The place to which the sick man is taken in this case is called the hospital.

There are many hospitals in this country. Some of them are called private hospitals and here the people who can afford it have their own doctors to attend them. These hospitals are usually expensive.

The other class of hospital is the Public Hospital. The public hospital is supported by the city or the state. In many cases some good man or woman has given a large sum of money to keep it in repair or to build it. Any sick person may be brought to the public hospital for treatment. Accidents also are taken care of here. The ambulances that belong to the hospital can be seen going through the streets, with the bell clanging and the attendant sitting with the patient.

The doctors of the town or city usually give a certain amount of their time to these hospitals in order to help them. Of course, they also have their regular doctors at the hospital all of the time. The beds in the hospitals are free to those who cannot afford to pay. The city bears this expense. Also many good people give money to the hospitals to pay for free beds for the people who have not the money but who need hospital treatment. If a person can pay some money he is usually asked to pay a certain sum for his care and board while in the hospital. In every case the attention and care given is of the best that the doctors and the nurses can give. It is far better to send the people to a public hospital where they will have the proper care and treatment than to keep them at home where it is not possible to make them well so rapidly. The doctor will tell you whether the patient ought to be in the hospital. Do not be afraid of the hospital. It is the best place for the real sick. Everyone who goes there will be treated in such a way that he will soon be well if it is possible to cure him.

Every hospital has a free "clinic". This word means that on certain days you can bring the children there or go yourself for an examination, which is free. The doctor will examine you and tell you what is the matter. If the child's eyes are not strong and are always hurting or red, don't delay. It may cause the child to be blind in later years. If the child complains of ringing noises in the head or of earache, take him to the hospital clinic right

away. It may save him from being deaf when he grows up. If the child is never well, is thin, or pale or weak, it may be the result of some slight disorder that the doctor will find and will cure. The child has a right to be well, and all it will take is a little of your time to see that he gets the chance that is his right. It is the only way to help the child grow up strong and healthy.

The clinic is free. They will examine the ears, eyes, throat and teeth of you or of your family and tell you if they need attention. They will tell you if the child's lungs or its adenoids are the cause of its paleness and loss of weight, and will advise you honestly, not because they want to make money, but because they want the people of the city to be well and happy. They get their pay whether you go there or not. Very often when the child does not hear well, does not feel well, and is not doing well in school it is because the tonsils or adenoids need attention. It is our duty to see that these things are not neglected. It is our fault if the children suffer for the city has these hospitals and doctors to correct the children's troubles.

Another friend of the family and of the city is the nurse who comes to the school to examine the children. They are like the doctors, for they look at the children and know if they are not well and tell you what to do to help them get well. The school nurse should be called your friend for she may find some trouble that may save your child's life or its happiness. She also finds out if there are such diseases as mumps, measles, scarlet fever or whooping-cough which would spread and make all the children sick. Her help should be asked when needed, for she, like the doctor at the clinic, is paid by the city and will charge you nothing for advice.

The district nurse is like the school nurse, except that she comes to your home to help you. She will tell you how to take care of the person that is sick. She will also tell you the best way to keep the house clean and the best way to take care of the baby. She is paid by the city and if the family is poor she will charge nothing for her aid. If the family can afford to pay, they may be asked to pay a very small sum, perhaps a quarter for her help. She is experienced, has been well trained, and is only waiting for a chance to come to your home to help you.



You can see that this country wants to make and keep you well. It has free clinics to examine and advise you. It has free hospitals to cure you. It has provided school nurses to look after your children. Also it has provided district nurses to come to your home to tell you what you need to know about the home. All these are furnished that your family may keep well and so be better citizens. You can trust them all. They will only tell you things that will help you and whatever they say is the result of study and experience. You see that this country is interested in you and your family. Always remember, that no matter what is the trouble, go to the school nurse, the district nurse, or the hospital clinic. They only want to help you. Is there any other land that will help you so much, and only ask that you let them know that you need them?

1. Were you ever sick? What was the matter?
2. Were you ever in a hospital?
3. What is a private hospital?
4. What is a public hospital? A state hospital? A city hospital?
5. What is a clinic?
6. What diseases are children apt to get?
7. What do we mean by accidents?
8. What may happen if the child's sore eyes are not attended to?
9. What may happen if you do not attend to a child who has much ear ache?
10. Whose fault is it if the child is not given a chance to be well?
11. What does the school nurse do?
12. Why should we be careful of the measles? The mumps? Scarlet fever?
13. What may result from these diseases?
14. What does the district nurse do?
15. Where does she do her work?
16. Do you know the district nurse of your home section of town?
17. What will she do or any to help you?



18. Why is she a friend of everyone? Can we not call her an “angel”?
19. Who pays for the clinic, the school nurse and the district nurse?
20. Why do these people want to help us?
21. Did your old country do all of these things for you?
22. Why should we be especially careful of the health of the children?

## LESSON XXIII

“Penny wise and pound foolish.”

### INSURANCE

know	strong	health	carpenter
worked	expenses	family	killed
suddenly	support	insurance	policy
premium	agent	employer	advice
policy	company	protection	property

I know of a man who was very strong and healthy. One day he was taken sick, and in a few days more he was dead. He had a wife and four children. The oldest child was about eight years and the youngest was three. He had been a carpenter, worked every day and made a fair week's pay. However, it took all that he earned to support his family and what little he could save was used up by the doctor's bill and the other expenses that went on while he was sick. When he died his wife was left with the four small children, no money, no home, and with no great hopes for the future of her family. It was necessary for the city and the neighbors to help her. The family was broken up and the children had to go to work when they should have been at high school. Yet this man was a good man. He worked every day, did not drink nor gamble and brought his money home every week to his family.

I think that all of you know of cases like the above. If you do not, then look about you and think what would be the result if you should die or be killed suddenly. Where would your family go? What would they live on? How would the children get their educations? What would you leave your wife? Who would take care of your old father or your feeble mother? Who would pay the doctor and the undertaker? Do you see what it might mean to those who depend on you for support now and in the future?

There is a way by which every man can be made to feel that if he should die his family would at least have enough to carry them over until they could get on their feet. This way is by tak-

ing out life insurance. Every man in good health can be insured at a small cost. This means that if he pays a small sum each year that the Insurance Company will pay to his wife or family the amount for which he is insured. This sum may be whatever he desires. He may insure his life for a thousand dollars or he may insure it for a half million dollars. All he has to do is to pay the premium when it comes due. All of the companies that your doctor will tell you about or that the district nurse will recommend are safe and honest. They must be for they are under the state laws.

What is life insurance? Life insurance is a sum of money that will be paid to anyone you name, upon proof of your death.

How do you get this insurance? First you talk over with your wife or family the need of insurance. It is a good plan to tell your employer that you are going to take out some insurance and ask his advice. He will tell you about some agent whose business it is to write the insurance out. This agent will tell you about the different kinds of insurance. Tell him how much you earn, what your expenses are and he will advise you what kind of insurance to take out.

There is one kind of a policy which is called a "Straight Life". This means that every year you pay a certain sum for every thousand dollars that you wish to be insured for. You pay this sum every year and if you die, the person that you have named will get the money. This is the cheapest kind of insurance. It is as safe as the others.

Another kind of insurance is the kind that you take out for ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five or thirty years. You pay a certain sum each year for the number of years that you select. During this time you are insured and after you have paid for so many years you are insured for the rest of your life, without paying more premiums.

A third kind is the kind that is called "Endowment". In this you pay a certain sum each year for ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty-five years. If you die at any time during these years your family gets the amount of the insurance, otherwise at the end of that period you get the amount yourself. This is



the best for a young man or for the man who is drawing a good salary. It costs a bit more, but at the end of the period you get the money and interest. It is like a bank except that you are insured, and that you are more sure to put away a certain sum regularly.

There are many other forms, but these are the ones that are used most of the time by the average man.

The sum that you pay depends on your age, your health, and the kind of policy you take out. Every man of the same age pays the same sum. You pay this sum every year and your wife or whoever you have named gets the money at your death. If you have a family you should be insured for at least a thousand dollars. This would be a little sum with which your wife and family could face the world without you. There is no danger that they will not get the money. The companies that your employer will recommend to you are all safe. The agent will show you proof that the companies are honest if you ask him to. He will tell you of families in your home town that have received insurance money.

When you decide to take out a certain amount of insurance the company will send you to a doctor who will examine you. The company pays the doctor for this. If they decide that you are well enough, or that you are not sick with any trouble that cannot be cured, they will send you the policy to be filled out. Then you pay the agent the first premium. He signs a receipt and gives you the policy.

Do not lose this policy. It will be necessary in case of your death. Put it where it will not be lost or destroyed. If you lose it, notify the company at once and they will send you a new policy. Remember that it is for the good of your family and for those that you love. You have no right to go along with no insurance.

There are many kinds of insurance. Many of the companies who employ men have an insurance company in their own place. These usually pay a certain sum for every week that you are out of work because of sickness or accident. Join this if there is one for accidents are apt to happen at any time. What you receive for two weeks' illness will pay the expenses for a year and it



comes in at a time when there is no money being earned. If you never draw any, consider that you are lucky and that you have had the protection.

Insurance is like money in the bank. Money in the bank is a friend when you are out of work or when you need it. Insurance is a friend to those that depend on you. If you have no insurance yet, think it over, and decide whether you ought not to have some at once.

Fire insurance is insurance on your building, property or furniture. You can talk with the agent. He will look over the property that you wish to insure and will tell you the cost to insure it for one year or for more as you wish. Then in case there is a fire your property is covered against loss and you will have a sum of money with which to begin again. Think this over, too. The cost is small and having an insurance policy against fire in the house will make you feel better. Ask your employer if he is insured. Ask your store man if his life, house, and property is insured. Ask your doctor, or your teacher, if his life and property is insured. You can depend on the fact that they would not insure if it were not wise to do so.

If you have been a soldier in the United States army or a sailor in the United States Navy, find out about the insurance that is run by the United States Government. This is safe and good. Go to any Red Cross office and they will tell you all about it and will help you to get your policy.

Remember these facts. You ought to have life insurance for the sake of your family. You ought to have fire insurance for your own protection in case of a fire. All of the companies that your employer or the Red Cross man will tell you about are safe and honest. And finally, if you have a life insurance you can face the future with more confidence, for you know that if you are killed on your way home, your family will at least have enough money to pay the expenses until they get on their feet. Find out what kind is the best for you, then sign for it.

1. Who is dependent on you?
2. What is an insurance policy?
3. What do you mean by the premium?

4. For how much may a man be insured?
5. What circumstances would tell a man how much insurance he should have?
6. Why are all of the well know insurance companies safe and honest?
7. How do you take out an insurance policy?
8. What is the agent's business? Who pays him?
9. Why does the doctor examine you?
10. What is a straight life policy?
11. What do you mean by a twenty payment life policy?
12. To whom can you make out your policy?
13. Upon what does the amount of the premium depend?
14. Why is it wise to ask your employer's advice about your insurance?
15. What is fire insurance for?
16. Why must you be careful not to lose your policy?
17. Why should your house and property be insured against fire?
18. Give three reasons why every married man should be insured.
19. Why is insurance a form of banking?

## LESSON XXIV

“If you can’t win, make the other fellow break the record.”

“As the twig is bent so is the tree inclined.”

### REVIEW

entire	feast	finger	train
enough	land	message	price
hundred	into	cable	station
Dutch	button	thousand	remember
people	dash	happen	while
began	extra	regular	window
Indians	wire	pleasant	leaves
click	world	classes	happy
dot	boat	company	immigrant
charge	visit	change	tremble
time	express	surprise	pictures
business	when	baggage	explain
soon	quick	stare	umbrella
railroad	receive	subway	keep
pencil	things	watch	valuable
mistake	afraid	weigh	suitcase
ticket	freight	package	feather
minute	lunch	custom	easy
busy	napkin	protect	travel
bother	trunk	condition	wagon
parcel	hardship	harvest	building
cling	nothing	freedom	traveler
dress	citizen	bleak	everything
cheap	rocky	machines	taxicab
force	worship	press	traveling
winter	voyage	key	
church	office	Africa	
cold		Pennsylvania	

## VERBS

begin	began	begun
come	came	have come
drive	drove	have driven
know	knew	have known
see	saw	have seen
hit	hit	have hit
buy	bought	have bought
hear	heard	have heard
go	went	have gone
do	did	have done
wear	wore	have worn
break	broke	have broken
fall	fell	have fallen
give	gave	have given
sell	sold	have sold
speak	spoke	have spoken
think	thought	have thought



LESSON XXV

“A book is a friend. A good book is a good friend.  
A library is a collection of friends.”

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

library	card	story	always
adventure	tear	history	language
education	animals	shelves	China
poetry	learn	romance	travel
address	wonderful	charge	magazine

The public library is the door that opens the whole world to you. In it you can find stories of the life of the people from the other parts of the world. In the library you can find stories of adventure and of war. Love stories and the histories of the lives of all the men of all countries are on the shelves here, too. In the books found in the libraries are poetry, travel and romance. Every man can find the book he likes and there is no price to be paid. Your education can be finished here and your evenings can be well spent in the reading rooms or in the art galleries.

To get a book from the library to take home, you simply give your name and address to the person in charge. They will fill out a card for you and on this card they will put the name and number of the book that you have taken out. When the book is returned the card will be stamped with the date and then you may take out another book.

Most of the books may be kept for two weeks. They may be taken home and the whole family can enjoy them. Picture books may be taken out for the children, stories of football and baseball heroes, as well as of military and naval heroes, may be taken out for the older boys and girls. Stories of homes and great women may be taken out for the mother. Use the library and see how much education and pleasure can be secured from it.

To find any book that you want, it is necessary to go to a large case that is in the room near the desk. If you know the name of the story, you simply find it just as you find a name in

the telephone directory. If you do not know the name of the book, but know the name of the man who wrote it, you find his name; then go down the list of books that he has written until you find the one that you want. The librarian will always be glad to help you find the book that you are looking for. If you want her to help you find a story of any kind, be sure to ask her. Just tell her the sort of a book that you like and she will tell you of some that you can get. That is what they are there for, and they will always be pleasant and polite.

There is only one thing that you should remember. A book is not made of iron. It is made of paper and paper will tear if it is not handled carefully. If a book is wet, it is spoiled. Many people want to read the book that you have, but if it is injured it will not be fit for more use. Don't tear out the pages or the pictures. Do not let the children have it on the floor to use as a football. Treat it as if it were your own property. Bring it back when the time is out. If you have not finished it, you can renew it by asking to take it out again.

If you read a good book every two weeks for a year you will see that you have learned many things. You can study or read about the people and animals in China and Alaska. You can also read about the animals of Africa and of Finland. Everything that you see in the city or in the country is written about in the books and all this information can be for you if you care to ask for it.

You can study about the stars or about the Boy Scouts. You can also study about motors or medicine. Everything that you can think of has been written about and everything that you want to learn can be learned from the wonderful selection of books that are put into the library for your use.

Use the library very much and soon you will find out that your friends will come to you for information. You will learn more of the language, more about the world or more about your business.

All of the magazines are in the libraries. In these you can find material to entertain you as well as to instruct you.

Any man who has read a great deal or who studies a great deal is a better citizen of this country. Any man also who has read a great deal is a better workman for he knows what other men have done and what can be done in his trade or business. Also, any man who uses the advantages of the library is showing to the people who see and know him that he is interested in the things that are of importance in the growth and meaning of education.

interesting	dull	sleep	wake up
remember	forget	rich	poor
read	write	often	never
useless	useful	expensive	cheap, free

I have been reading a book about.....

You have been reading a book about..... Have pupils finish

He has been reading a book about..... the plurals.

Have you read this book?

Has he read this book?

Would you like to read this book?

May I borrow this book?

Does he like to read?

Do you like to read?

What was the book that you were reading?

Which book was he reading?

1. What is a library for?
2. Who pays for the expenses of the library?
3. Who may use the library?
4. What is the "librarian"?
5. How do you get the card that will enable you to take out a book?
6. What is on the card?
7. What kind of books do you like?
8. How would you find a book on the life of Roosevelt?
9. How would you find a book on the use of a steam hammer?
10. Why does the librarian always know how to help you?



11. What books could you get for your family?
12. Why should a book be taken good care of?
13. Why should the children not play with a library book?
14. How can a man get an education from the library?
15. What kinds of books can you find in the library?
16. Why does every town and city have a library?
17. In what way does it help a man to read a great deal?

We have a library in our..... I have been..... I know how to get books from the..... I go the....and ask for a..... This card tells who I....., where I..... The card is..... I can find the book that I.....by hunting for the ..... If I know the name of the man who..... it I can also find....by.....in the..... The librarian will.....me. I should take..... of the books. The book should not be..... The children should not play with ..... I must not get it..... If it is wet it will..... I can get a good education from the books in the.....



## LESSON XXVI

“Be sure you are right, then go ahead.”

### TWO OF OUR AMERICAN HEROES

rouse	nation	courage	Paul Revere
famous	freedom	approve	document
signature	delegate	neighbor	Sheridan

At the beginning of the Revolutionary war, the Americans had supplies of powder, food and rifles stored in the small towns near Boston. Also some of the men were living there whom the English wanted to capture and to take back to England.

The Americans, however, were on the lookout, and as soon as the English had come in sight they began to get ready. Paul Revere, one of our famous patriots, was the one who was to carry the message to the Americans in their homes. They had no telegraphs nor telephones in those days. Every thing had to be delivered by a messenger who traveled on horseback.

This evening, they had stationed a man in the tower of the old South Church, who was to watch the river for the coming of the British, and to see which way they went to get to the towns of Concord and Lexington. This man was to hang one lantern in the belfry of the church, if the English went by land, and two if they went by water. Paul Revere, standing on the opposite side of the bay, could see this signal, and as soon as it was given he would dash off to warn the soldiers.

The American soldiers were not in regular outfits then, but were all volunteers, ready to go whenever they should be called upon. Some of them had banded together, into a group called “minutemen,” so called because they were ready to fight upon a minute’s notice.

It was to these men that Paul Revere was to bring his message. Can you not see him there by the water’s edge, standing beside his horse, ready to jump into the saddle and rush away with the news that “The British are coming”? Suddenly he saw the lights—two of them—and leaping to the saddle he dashed

away into the night. Into a farmyard he rode at full gallop, waked the household, and with a rallying cry and a hurried warning he dashed away again to the next house. On and on he rode through the night until every man had been called out and warned of the fact that the British were coming.

In the morning the British soldiers came in regular columns, with their bright red coats and their shining swords, expecting that as soon as the Americans saw them they would surrender both their supplies and the men whom they wanted to take to England. They did not know however that the Americans were aware of their move and were ready for them. The surprise was complete. The "minutemen" were ready for them, and in a short while, instead of marching back as victors, they were forced to run for their lives. As they ran, the Americans shot at them from their yards, from behind the stone walls, and from behind the big trees that lined the roads. Every red coat was a target, and every boy big enough to lift and aim a gun was there to help drive the English out of that part of the country. It was after this that the poem "Paul Revere's Ride" was written, to show the Americans of today the spirit of Paul Revere and the "minutemen" of 1776.

Another hero served his country in even a greater way, for he did it knowing that his life was at stake, not in time of war, but in time of peace. Everyone knows of Paul Revere's ride, but not everyone knows about Caesar Rodney's ride, which required even greater courage and spirit.

After the Revolutionary war had been won, men from every one of the states met at Philadelphia to make the Constitution. After it was written, it had to be voted on by the men from each state. Not all of the delegates were in favor of it. Some of them wanted it changed and were in favor of other laws than those of the Constitution.

July 1st, 1776, was the day set for the great election. The men from Delaware did not agree on how they were to vote, and their leader, Caesar Rodney, lay at home, seriously ill. A secret messenger brought him the news.

Up rose Rodney, torn with pain, and dizzy with fever! Over eighty miles to Philadelphia he dashed in time to cast the vote for his state! Think of what it would have meant for the State of Delaware not to have its vote cast for that document? On and on he rode, reeling from fever and pain, but never slackening his pace, till at last he reached Independence Hall just as the name "Delaware" was being called.

"I vote YES"! cried he, and sank fainting in his seat.

Such were the men of that day. Every crisis has brought them to the front. Sheridan made his famous ride to save his Army in the Civil war. Roosevelt made a charge during the Spanish war that will go down through the years. Scores of our men did similar deeds during the world war. To such men we owe the fact that we live in a land of freedom. Let us keep ourselves ready so that if a similar call comes to us we will be the "minutemen" of today. The call may come in any way, for few of us have the chance to be heroes in a battle. Our courage must be high, our love of country must always be first, and our patriotism must always be such that when "Uncle Sam" calls for us we can say, "Here! Take me!"

I ride	we ride	I rode	we rode
you ride	you ride	you rode	you rode
he rides	they ride	he rode	they rode
I have ridden	etc.		

The Americans had a supply of.....near Boston. The .....wanted these supplies. A man in the church tower was to.....which way the British were going. Paul Revere was..... He was ready to.....with the..... The .....were waiting for him. He rode all..... In the morning the British were..... The Americans.....them. The men and the.....were saved.

Mr. Rodney lived in..... They were voting on the .....in Philadelphia. Mr. Rodney was..... He received a.....message. He got up and rode to..... He rode.....miles. After voting he..... He was a..... as well as Paul Revere. Mr.....was a Colonel in the.....



war. Many of our soldiers were .....in the world..... We must all be.....and.....to serve our.....if she needs us.

1. Who were the minutemen?
2. Who was Paul Revere?
3. How did the man send the signal to Paul Revere?
4. How did Paul Revere bring the message to the minutemen?
5. Were the minutemen ready?
6. What did they do to the British?
7. Where did Mr. Rodney come from?
8. Where did he ride to?
9. How far did he ride?
10. Did he get to Philadelphia in time to vote?
11. Why was he a hero?
12. Who was one of the heroes of the Civil War?
13. Can a man be a hero without being a soldier?
14. Are firemen heroes?
15. Are policemen heroes?
16. Did you ever read or hear about Molly Stark?
17. Did you ever read about John Paul Jones?
18. Who is the greatest hero that you have heard about?
19. Whom did General Pershing call the greatest soldier of the world war. Why?



## LESSON XXVII

“Necessity is the mother of invention.”

### CLEAN THE TEETH

Our teeth are like the floor mills. They grind the food into small particles ready to pass to the stomach. If our teeth are not strong and healthy the food will not be ground up properly and our stomachs will be overworked and tired.

If teeth are dirty the food will rub off some of the dirt and carry it to the stomach.

As long as the teeth are kept clean there is no trouble. It is decay that starts the trouble. Decay starts under some dirt on the outside of the tooth. If this decay is not removed, it will work into the middle of the tooth.

The decay then works through the enamel into the inside of the tooth and into the dentine. You will notice that the decay spreads under the enamel so that there is more decay in the dentine than in the enamel. When there is decay in the enamel, there is always more underneath.

As soon as there is the least decay in the tooth you should see a dentist. He will remove the decay and fill the cavity. This will stop the decay and will save pain and expense later. It is not easy to find the small holes but the dentist can find them.

If decay is not removed and the tooth filled, the enamel will break down and cause holes large enough to collect food. The food will rot, cause toothache and often makes people ill. Many illnesses such as rheumatism, neuritis, headache, heart trouble, abscesses, colds, boil, and nervousness often come from decayed teeth.

It is always best to see the dentist every six months. He can then keep the teeth right with a little work each time. Don't wait for the tooth to ache. Have it fixed before it pains. There are many things to put into the tooth to make it stop aching but these things do not stop the decay. The hole will grow larger and either the tooth will ache again or the nerve will die.

If the face begins to swell, put something cold on the cheek and go to the dentist. Do not put hot things on the cheek when there is swelling.

When the tooth is pulled it leaves a hole in the chewing machine. The work must be done by the other teeth. It is like losing a button off your coat and then trying to fasten that button hole over the next button. It is apt to make the coat crooked. A clean tooth will not have to be pulled out.

Take care of your teeth. Dentists can help but you must brush your teeth at least every day. You will need your teeth all your life, so take care of them. Use a small brush. After using the brush, rinse it well and hang it in the sun and air. There are many good pastes and powders that can be bought to help keep the teeth clean. Clean the teeth after each meal if you can. Always clean them before going to bed. Rinse the mouth well with lime water after brushing the teeth and they will look more beautiful and will be stronger. You need your teeth but they will not always be your friends if you do not care for them. Remember that a clean tooth never decays.

## LESSON XXVIII

“Well begun is half done.”

### THE LIVING ROOM

living-room	magazines	amusement	Victrola
family	various	attractive	records
brought	habit	group	piano
together	customs	monthly	orchestra
grow	evenings	interested	pleasant
friends	pleasure	encourage	company
parents	pattern	require	weekly
young	cheerful	comfortable	dance

The living room of the American home is the place where the family is brought together and where the young people get their real home life. For this reason it is important that it be kept up to a mark where the children and the young people will really enjoy being there.

Most parents lose their hold on the children when they begin to grow up—after they are about sixteen years old. It is then that they begin to get new friends and begin to think that home is a place to go to only at meal time and bedtime. At this time, too, the habits and friends are formed that will mark out the paths which will be followed in later years. In the old country people follow regular customs and the parents do not have to face this question as squarely as they have to face it here. The movies, dances, clubs and social events all tend to lead the young people to spend their evenings away from home.

It is the duty of all parents to get the American idea of making the home so attractive and pleasant that the child will not want to go outside for pleasure and amusement. Make the living room so pleasant that they will bring their friends home instead of going away and you will know whom your children are associating with and what they are doing during the evenings.



It does not require a great deal of money to keep the living room up to the requirements of the young folks. Have a victrola in the room if you can and let them dance if they wish. You will then know whom they are dancing with and what is going on. You do not know this when they go to public dances. Let the young folks pick out a few good dance records and let them move the furniture and carpets.

Tell them that the living room is theirs to use and in a few evenings they will use it as you want it used. If you have a piano they will always have someone in the group who can play. A half dollar invested in cocoa and cakes will make the evening seem like a regular party and the visitors will see that they are really welcome. The mother can help prepare this. If you have a piano, there is more than an even chance that they will start a small orchestra. This will mean a night or two for practice every week and it will mean still more—that the young people are at home, having a good time and having an evening of the sort that will not be taking money for pleasures that are harmful. Young folks are bound to have company. Is it not better to have them have this company at home? Make them feel that they are welcome and they will keep coming. Then in a few evenings you will see that you too are enjoying the company and that you are not only helping your own family but all who come to your home.

Have a book case and get some good books. They are not expensive and will help pass away many a lonesome hour. Then get some magazines. These are a pleasure to every member of the family and to all who may come in. Good magazines can be purchased each month or can be subscribed for by the year at reduced rates. Everyone will enjoy the National Geographic, with its wonderful pictures and reading matter. They will enjoy such magazines as the Mentor and others of the educational type. The young folks will enjoy the magazines which contain fiction. These can be obtained at all news-stands. The American is always popular. The young ladies will read the various magazines like the Ladies Home Journal, Pictorial Review and others and the boys will all be interested in such magazines as the St. Nicholas, the American Boy, Popular Mechanics, etc. They will bring in their friends, too, to read them and soon they will be



looking forward to the arrival of the various monthlies and weeklies that you are getting for them. When they do this, you may be sure that they will stay in during the evening to read, rather than go on the streets for amusements.

For instruction there are various magazines and farm journals. Of fiction there is a great variety. For entertainment there is still another sort. Every man can find the sort of reading matter which will appeal to him.

If you keep your living room cheerful and comfortable, you will find that the children will stay at home. If there are comfortable chairs they will enjoy curling up and reading for an evening. If there is music and dancing they will bring their friends regularly to your home.

This is the great American idea. Encourage the young people to have many friends; urge them to bring them home; make them feel contented in their own living room; and you will not have to wonder where they are or what they are doing.

Keep young with them. Enjoy their friends and their games. Be interested in their work and play and the home will be the place where they will love best to be. If this is done you may also be quite sure that as they get homes of their own they will model them after the same pattern.

son	daughter	uncle	aunt
father	mother	nephew	niece
brother	sister	husband	wife
first	second	third	fourth
fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth
	ninth	tenth	
twenty	twentieth	thirty	thirtieth
forty	fortieth	fifty	fiftieth
sixty	sixtieth	seventy	seventieth
eighty	eightieth	ninety	ninetieth
	hundred	hundredth	

open	shut	close
find	lose	
present	absent	away
	tomorrow	yesterday
	least	most
	forget	remember

Begin to study the forms of a business letter. Try to write a letter ordering some article from a mail order house.

Ask questions about the lesson on the telephone or about insurance. Watch the vocabulary and the verb forms.

## LESSON XXIX

“Short credit makes long friends.”

### SAVING YOUR SAVINGS

thrift	saving	investing	speculating
wildcat	sacrifice	earning	companies
false	statement	income	regular
swindler	honest	real-estate	mortgage
ambition	success	assets	thrift

Every man and woman wants to be rich or at least well off financially. To become so he must save regularly and be careful about his investments. Many people have saved their money and bought stock with it. Some of these people have been fortunate and have made a good deal of money. Others have been less fortunate and have lost it all. Many people have been swindled out of their savings by men who are not honest. We have laws against this, but it is not possible to catch the swindlers until many people have given them their savings.

Nearly every man has had a chance to buy stock in a gold mine or in an oil well. Most of the men who come to us with these stocks are well dressed and have a large supply of fancy figures and reports. They tell us that the men in charge have found gold or oil, and need only money to develop the mine or the well. They then offer a share in it for so much. They tell you that in a few months you will get enormous dividends. They get your money, and give you a beautifully engraved paper. At the end of a few months you begin to wonder when your share of the profits of the business will begin to come. You write to them and they tell you that they are working on the mine or are getting ready to work on it.

Sometimes they tell you that they have had to buy a lot of new machinery and that this has delayed the working of the mine. At any rate you have to wait again. You wait for a few months and write again, with the same results. The matter is then given to your lawyer and he finds that you have been swindled. Your money is lost. Nearly every time you will lose it all. It is not



entirely your fault, but it is your misfortune. The salesman that came to you looked honest, he talked well, looked prosperous, and made you think that he was really interested in your welfare. What he was interested in was your money, for he usually gets at least twenty-five cents out of every dollar that he collects. Not all of the stock is bad, but most of it is speculation. Speculation is another word for gambling. The men dig a hole in the ground. If they find oil you are lucky. If they do not you have lost all you have given them. Other men dig a hole in the ground and hunt for gold. If they find gold you are lucky. If they do not find it you have lost all that you have given them.

Over half a billion dollars were taken from the working people of this country last year by these "crooks." They promise that you "will get rich quick". Instead, you lose all that you have. They tell you of the enormous profits that you will get. They show pictures of the beautiful places that you can have after you get this wealth, and tell you of others that have become rich. It is hard to refuse them, for they keep coming to you, and keep telling you how hard it is to work in order to save a few dollars, when all that you have to do is to invest with them in order to become wealthy.

The only way to play safe is to invest your money instead of speculating. Most of our business men and bankers are honest. They are the men who will advise you and help you. If you have a few hundred dollars, or a few thousands that you want to invest in a way that will bring you more than the three or four percent that the banks pay, go to your banker and ask him to select some good bonds for you to buy. If you wish merely to invest it where it will be absolutely safe, and where there is no danger of losing your money, buy U. S. Government Bonds. These do not pay a very high rate of interest, but they are the safest bonds that can be held. The whole of the resources of the U. S. Government is behind them. Also, if you need money at any time, you can take these to your banker, and he will loan you what you want on them. He holds them as security. If you buy other stocks from the men who come to your house, your banker may tell you that they are worthless.



There is one safe way to become well off, and that is to save regularly. Suppose you buy a \$25 government certificate for twenty dollars each month, for five years. You will then own certificates, worth \$1500, which cost you only \$1200. You can then re-invest these, plus fifteen dollars each month for five years more, and then you will have three thousand dollars. Do this for five years more, investing \$10 dollars more each month, and you have certificates worth \$4500. You can not lose this money. It is as good as a banknote or a gold coin. You can cash them at any time, and any bank will advance you money on them.

Look ahead for five years, and what can you see? Look ahead twenty years and what can you see? Suppose you become ill or crippled. If you have not saved your money, who is going to look out for your family? If you have children, who will pay for their education? If, however, you have saved your money, you need not worry. You can buy a home, you can travel, you can send the children to college, or you can purchase a farm or a business. You can have a better home, better clothes, pleasant recreation, and other comforts that only money can furnish. Make up your mind that you will save a certain sum every week, and then before you realize it you have the first hundred dollars to your credit. Fifty cents saved every day for forty days will buy a \$25 U. S. Treasury Savings Certificate. Start now. Buy a Treasury Certificate at your local Post Office, and repeat it as often as you can afford to. If you get the habit of saving regularly, the future will take care of itself.

### **10 Features of Treasury Savings Certificates**

1. They are direct debts of the U. S. Government, and are therefore safe.
2. They mature five years from date, but can be cashed at any time.
3. They are valued at \$25, \$100, and \$1,000 at maturity, but are sold on a discount basis of \$20, \$80, and \$800.
4. The interest is about four and one half percent per year.
5. They are registered at the Treasury Department, Washington, which protects the owner against loss or theft.
6. They are exempt from income tax, also from State,

county, and local tax.

7. They are not subject to call before maturity.
8. They do not lessen in value, but constantly increase in value.
9. They are easily secured. Your Post-office, all Federal Reserve Banks, and many banks and trust companies have them for sale.
10. They make the owner feel secure, and free from worry.

### 10 Warnings

1. Never buy stock in a mine that you know nothing about. Look out for mines in parts of the country that are far away.
2. None but the rich can afford to take chances. Remember that not every hole in the ground will produce oil.
3. Schemers take advantage of every invention and discovery. As soon as something new is announced, there are companies who will try to get your money by selling stock in it.
4. Don't buy a swamp. If a man tries to sell you real estate in a distant state, look out. Know what property you are buying. See what you are getting. Many people have bought land, and when they went to see it found it under water at high tide, and a mass of mud at low tide. If it were really valuable the men near it would not give you a chance.
5. Look out for companies that are going to sell by mail.
6. The "wild-cat" stock salesman usually tells you to buy quickly or it may be too late. When they tell you that, take time to think it over and investigate it.
7. Go to your banker before you buy stock from any salesman. He usually knows what is safe for you to get, and what it is worth.
8. Don't put your money into another man's dreams.

9. Remember that after he has your money it is too late to think it over.
10. Better be safe than sorry.

Note—The material for the above lesson is adapted from the pamphlet, “How to save your Savings”, by Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and published by the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C.

safe	dangerous	rich	wealthy
investment	speculation	account	record
saving	spending	money	financial
careful	careless	careful	precautions
honest	dishonest	honest	honorable

I am saving my money, etc.

I have bought U. S. Treasury Savings Certificates, etc.

1. What would you do if you had ten thousand dollars?
2. Are all men honest?
3. Are all men dishonest?
4. Have you ever had a chance to buy stock in a gold mine?
5. Have any of your friends ever lost money in stocks?
6. Have any of your friends ever been made wealthy by oil wells?
7. If there were a chance to make a thousand percent. would they come to you for a little money?
8. Can you get your money back from a swindler?
9. What is a “crook”? What is a swindler?
10. Whose business is it to give advice about your money and your investments?
11. Why are Government Bonds safe?
12. Where can you buy Government Bonds?



## LESSON XXX

“Words, like eggs, must be handled with care, for eggs once broken and words once spoken are very hard things to repair.”

### COURTESY

courteous	natural	introduce	cripple
courtesy	character	attendance	complaint
polite	crowd	remove	applause
politeness	theater	throw	noisy

To be polite and to be courteous mean the same. One should always be polite, no matter where he is. It costs nothing, and means a great deal. A person who is not courteous is not considered as well bred. Most people are polite to strangers. It is just as important to be polite in the home as in places where there are crowds.

There are certain rules that should always be obeyed, no matter where the person may be. Some of these are:

1. Always lift your hat when you meet a lady whom you know.
2. Wait for the lady to speak to you when you meet her.
3. Do not introduce the lady to the man. Always introduce the man to the lady. If a man wishes to meet a certain lady, ask her permission first.
4. Lift your hat when you are leaving a lady.
5. Wait for the lady to show whether she wishes to shake hands. If she does not prefer to do so, then you must not offer your hand.
6. Always remove your hat when eating in a restaurant.
7. Take off your hat when entering any home. Brush your feet also.
8. It is right to offer your seat to a lady when in a car that is full.
9. In case of an accident, always attend to the women and the children first. This is always the rule, at a fire, at sea, or in any other place where anything has happened. A good American will always enforce this rule.



11. Always offer to carry any package that the lady may be carrying.
11. Always rise when a lady enters or leaves the room at any gathering.
12. Be sure and thank your hostess for a pleasant evening after a party of any kind.

Politeness when in any public place is a test of breeding and character. It is not considered good form to smoke in any public place where ladies come in and out. Just because others are doing so does not mean that you must do so too.

Don't crowd when standing in the lobby of a theatre or while waiting for a lecture to begin. Stand in line and wait quietly for your turn. When inside, do not annoy the people near you by talking or whispering. When clapping your hands, only do so for a moment. Never stamp your feet or hiss at the speaker, even if you do not like him. Remember that there are many others there who may be well satisfied.

It is not considered polite to look over some-one's shoulder to read his paper. Neither is it polite to clean your nails or pick your teeth in public. To select a tooth pick, then tip your chair back and pick your teeth is disgusting to most of the people at the table with you.

When walking with a lady, always take the outside of the street, or the side nearest the curb. Do not take her arm except when crossing the road at a place where she may need your support. Always let the lady go first when entering a building or room. Open the door for her.

The little word, "Thank you," often means a great deal. When anyone does a favor for you, always show that you appreciate it. In the same way, when you wish to ask for anything, always say "please." You will be surprised at the difference it makes. Just because a person is supposed to help you is no reason why you should not say "Thanks". People do not expect pay for every favor that they do for others. They have a right, however, to expect that you will say "thanks".

It is always your duty to help an aged person or a cripple across the street or out of any difficulty. If they are carrying a package that looks to be too heavy for them, you should give them a lift. It will only take a few moments of your time and will mean much to them. Sometimes when it is very slippery, you will see an old lady or an old man trying to cross a place where it is icy. Why not take a minute of your time and help them across? Sometimes, too, you will see someone drop a package that has broken, and its contents are being scattered over the street. This is a time, when, instead of laughing at their misfortune, you can help them pick up their things, and perhaps help them tie the parcel so that it will not come apart again. It is your actions on such occasions that show whether you are really a gentleman.

No real gentleman will swear in public. It shows that either he has no breeding or else that he does not know enough English to talk as he should. It is unfortunate that we use profanity to the extent that we do. The foreigner learns to swear before he learns anything else. In many places a man is arrested for swearing in public. Remember that the name of God is Sacred and should not be used without thought.

There is an old proverb like this, "What you are speaks so loudly that I can not hear what you say". That means that your actions are more important than your words. People judge you by what they see of you. If they see that you are always polite and gentle to the children, the aged, and the infirm, and if they see that everywhere you are polite and quiet, their opinion of you will always be of the best. Politeness, or courtesy is always worth while. It always pays. It is one of the surest marks of the best Americans.

polite	impolite	always	never
courteous	rude	strangers	friends
remove	bring	obey	disobey
throw	catch	ask	tell

It costs.....to be polite. A gentleman is always.....  
 Most people are polite to..... It is just as.....to be  
 polite in the..... Always introduce the.....to be.....

Lift your hat when.....a lady. Always.....you hat when eating in a..... It is.....to offer your.....to a lady when in a.....car. In case of.....always attend to the.....and .....first. Be sure and.....your.....for a pleasant..... Actions speak .....than words.

1. Does it cost anything to be polite?
2. Why are we usually polite to strangers?
3. Do you introduce a lady to a man?
4. Who comes first in case of an accident or a fire?
5. Why is hissing and prolonged applause in a theatre not considered polite?
6. Why should we use the word “thanks”?
7. Is it polite to swear in public?
8. What is shown when a person swears continually?
9. Why is profanity often learned before good English?
10. How can strangers judge you?



## LESSON XXXI

“Look up and not down,  
Look out and not in,  
Look forward and not back,  
And lend a hand.”

### OUR COUNTRY

map	Mexico	Hudson	million
New York	Boston	Canada	forty-eight
Mississippi	Missouri	states	Baltimore
ocean	Chicago	St. Louis	Atlantic
country	picture	Philadelphia	minutes

A map is a picture of a country. This map is a picture of our United States of America. Our United States has forty-eight (48) states. A state is a small country. Each is controlled by a governor. The Governor is elected by the people of the state. The states are not all of the same size. Texas is the largest state and Rhode Island is the smallest.

There are many large cities in our United States of America. New York is the largest city in the Union. It is also the largest city in the world. The Union is another word for the United States. There are more than seven million people in New York. In the whole United States there are more than a hundred and ten million people.

Chicago is another large city. It is about a thousand miles from New York to Chicago. The fastest trains from New York take about twenty hours to reach Chicago. We do not speak of kilometers in this country. We use the word miles. It takes eight kilometers to make five miles. From New York to San Francisco is over three thousand miles. Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, San Francisco, St. Louis, and New Orleans are other large cities. These cities are all very important.

Chicago is the center of all the traffic that goes from the Western part of the country to the East. It is also an important port on the Great Lakes. St. Louis is the centre of the meat



packing and the cattle industry. San Francisco is the most important port on the Pacific coast.

The harbor of San Francisco is very beautiful. It is called the "Golden Gate". New Orleans is an important port on the Gulf of Mexico and takes care of a great deal of the southern business and trade. Boston, Portland, Baltimore, and Philadelphia are all important ports on the Atlantic Ocean. Of course New York is the most important of all. It is the center of trade as well as the center of the nation's money. Most of the people that come here from other lands come through the port of New York.

Canada is north of our country. This great country is controlled by England. Mexico is south of our country.

There are many large and important rivers in our country. The Mississippi is the largest of all. It is nearly in the middle of the country and flows from the north to the Gulf of Mexico. The Ohio, the Missouri, and the Arkansas, flow into the Mississippi. These are all important as they are large enough to be navigable. The Colorado is one of the most important rivers of the country. This river is in the west, and is considered one of the most beautiful in the world. It flows through a great canyon that is nearly a mile deep in some places.

The Hudson river is the most important river in the east. It flows from Albany to New York. Boats can go from New York to Albany on the Hudson River. The scenery along the Hudson is even more beautiful than the scenery along the Rhine in Germany. This river was of great importance during the Revolutionary War.

Hundreds of small rivers are useful because they furnish power to run mills and factories. That is why New England is able to have so many factories. Where there is water power there are also factories and electric power plants.

Our country does not have to depend on any other country for anything. In the New England states there is lumber and water power. Also the New England States raise a great deal of tobacco, potatoes and other vegetables.

The central states raise most of the wheat and corn, also millions of cattle and hogs. The southern states raise fruit, cotton, corn, hogs, and tobacco. The Western states raise sheep, fruit and cattle.

Coal, iron, copper, silver, gold, and other minerals are found in the mountains in both the east and the west. Our excellent railroad lines carry these minerals to all parts of the country where they are used in making every possible article that is necessary for us in our homes or in our industries.

I have been to New York.

You have been to New York.      We have been to New York, etc.

He has been to New York.

Have you ever been to Chicago? etc.

I went to San Francisco

You went to San Francisco.      We went to San Francisco, etc.

He went to San Francisco.

I have seen the mountains, etc.

I saw the big city, etc.

industry	business	port	harbor
factory	mill	control	direct
laborer	employee	largest	biggest

1. What is a map?
2. How many states are there in our country?
3. What state do we live in?
4. How is each state governed?
5. Who is the governor of your state?
6. Are all of the states of the same size?
7. What is the largest state?
8. What is the smallest state?
9. Name ten cities in the U. S.
10. Which is the largest city in the U. S.?
11. Which is the largest city in the world?

12. Name five ports on the Atlantic Ocean.
13. How far is New York from Chicago?
14. How far is New York from San Francisco?
15. How many people are there in New York?
16. How many people are there in the U. S.?
17. Name five rivers in the U. S.
18. Which is the largest?
19. What is the most important business of St. Louis?
20. What country is north of our country? South of the U. S.?
21. Name the most important product of the southern states.
22. What are the most important products of the northern states?
23. Name five minerals. Name five uses of these minerals.
24. Why is water power valuable to any country or state?
25. Where are the Muscle Shoals? What are they?

## LESSON XXXII

“Honesty is the best policy.”

### ORDERING FROM A CATALOG

mail-order	description	everything	purchase
catalog	careful	convenient	districts
subscription	reliable	farmer	groceries
registered	guaranteed	parcel-post	hardware

It is not always convenient to go to the store to purchase everything that one needs. Very few stores in the country districts have everything that is needed in a home. Some stores handle groceries. Other stores handle hardware, such as nails, knives, garden tools, harvesting supplies, plows, etc. Other stores handle drugs, perfumes, etc., while others sell only clothing.

In the larger cities there are stores called “department stores”. These are large stores which sell everything that a person wishes to buy. They have many departments, each department selling one thing. In the sports department, they sell guns, rifles, fishing rods, baseball supplies, tennis racquets, etc. In the music department they sell pianos, violins, banjos, music, etc. The largest of the department stores are in the large cities. In New York there are several, such as Wannamaker’s, Gimbel’s, Stearn’s, Macy’s, and others. Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and all of the large cities also have their department stores. They all advertise in the daily papers, and are considered reliable.

It is not possible for us all to go to New York though, to do our shopping. Therefore we purchase our supplies at the stores nearest our homes. Sometimes we go to the large cities which are near our homes in order to buy things that are not found in our home stores.

Usually we can get things cheaper in the larger stores, too, as they buy in large quantities, which means lower prices. They also have a larger selection of supplies, so that if we do not like the first thing that they show us we can select others.



The mail order house is like a department store, except that you do not go to the store to buy your supplies. They send you a catalog, and you order whatever you wish to buy from this catalog. These mail order houses have everything that you can think of from a needle to a portable garage. The catalog is a large book, full of illustrations of the things for sale. This catalog costs a large sum of money to print, but it is the only way that they advertise. They send these catalogs all over the country by mail. The goods that they sell are delivered by mail, express, or freight.

Each article has a number. Also each page is numbered. These numbers are necessary in order that they can tell just what you want to buy when you send for articles. Most of the catalogs have order blanks inside, but if you can not find them, or if you have used them all up, you can order by letter.

First be sure that you have found just the article that you are looking for. Then write down the number of the page and the number of the article. If the article has a letter too, write that down. Then write the size, color, and any special items that will help them to send the right thing. If you are ordering shoes, you would not say, "Please send me a pair of shoes, like those on page 141," would you? No. You would give the size, the style, the color, etc., so that they would fit and be what you want when they arrive.

After you have written the number and the description of the article to be purchased, be sure to tell whether it is to be mailed to you or sent by express or freight. In every case be sure to give your full address. If you do not do this they will keep the money and wait until they find out whom it is from. In the meantime you will be waiting and wondering why they do not send you the articles ordered.

Goods ordered in this way are often sent C. O. D. This means that they are sent Cash On Delivery. The mail man or the express man brings them to your house and you can look them over. If they are what you want you keep them and pay him the amount due. If they are not satisfactory, you can tell him to return them to the company.

Of course it is better to buy where you can see the goods, but as this is often impossible, the mail-order house is a necessity. Remember when ordering from a catalog to put down all the details about the article, send the money in a registered letter or in a money order, sign your name, and write your address clearly. If you are not just sure that the firm has what you want, write to them first and ask them about it. They will always answer you politely. Never send money in an envelope. Always send a check, money order or a registered letter. The company is not responsible for money that it does not receive, and money sent loose in an envelope is often stolen before it reaches the office.

I am going to buy a piano, etc.      We are going to buy a piano, etc.

I bought some groceries, etc.      We bought groceries, etc.

I will send for a catalog, etc.

My catalog came yesterday,      Our catalog came yesterday,  
etc.      etc.

Has my catalog come yet?, etc.

1. What is a department store?
2. Have you ever seen a catalog from a mail order house?
3. Have you ever sent for anything by mail?
4. How did you send the money?
5. What did you put down beside the name of the article bought?
6. Did it come by mail or express?
7. What articles would come by freight?
8. What goods are sold in a jewelry store?
9. What goods are sold in a hardware store?
10. What would you buy in a clothing store?
11. Why can the larger stores sell goods cheaper than the small stores?
12. How would you order an overcoat?
13. How would you order a bicycle? A watch? An automobile tire?
14. Why is it necessary to register a letter?
15. Is it of any use to put a special delivery stamp on a letter to a mail order house?

## LESSON XXXIII

“A stitch in time saves nine.”

### TAXES

income	expenses	taxes	receipts
police	ambulance	sewers	sanitation
alderman	treasurer	department	bridges

A man has to have some source of income in order to live. If his money were all going out, and none coming in he would soon be without funds for his expenses. A city or a country, like an individual, has to have money to pay its expenses. The only difference is that a city needs a great deal of money to pay its bills, while a man or a family needs only a few dollars a day.

When a man needs money, he has to earn it. A city can not do this. Therefore some method must be used in order that the city may always have some money.

The first thing that a city does in order to secure money is to place a tax on the property of the people that live in the city. It also taxes such luxuries as automobiles, etc. Some cities have a “poll tax,” which is a tax on every man, whether he is a property owner or not. By means of such taxes enough money is raised to pay the necessary expenses. At the beginning of every year the aldermen of the city, together with the mayor, make up a budget. This is a list of all the expenses that they expect to have through the year. They then see how much all the property is worth that can be taxed. It is then easy to see what part of the value of the property in the city will have to be collected as taxes. In some cities the rate, as it is called, is as high as thirty five dollars on every thousand dollars’ worth of property that a man owns. This money all goes into the city treasury. A part of it is turned over to the county and to the state, thus making only one tax necessary.

Your money is usually well spent. If a bridge is broken or is unsafe, the city repairs it. It also keeps its streets in good condition. In the winter when there is a great deal of snow, the city keeps the streets open for traffic. This costs a great deal of



money in some places. In the large cities such as New York, twenty or twenty-five thousand men are often employed after a heavy snow-fall.

Over half of all the expenses of the average city are due to its free schools. Of course the buildings come first. Many children have to stay in the buildings for six hours each day. Therefore the buildings have to be clean, have to have fresh air, and have to be heated. In addition, they must be up to date in order that the children's eyes will not be injured by bad lighting. Many of the larger schools have gymnasiums, swimming pools, auditoriums, and libraries. The desks must be made so that they can be raised or lowered in order that the children will not become round-shouldered. The books, paper, and pencils used by the children also cost large sums of money.

Teachers must be hired for all of the children. These must be paid by the towns. A few years ago almost anyone could teach school in the smaller districts and country towns. This is being changed, so that now a teacher must have a good education as well as special training. In order to teach in most of the high schools, a man or woman must have been through college. This means that after completing four years of high school, four years more must be spent in college. The colleges are not free. One can not graduate from a good college for much less than three thousand dollars unless it is possible to live at home. Thus the teacher has to pay out a great deal of money in order to be prepared to teach. A man or woman is usually about twenty-two or twenty-three years old before being ready or able to teach in a high school.

To teach in a grammar school it is only necessary to be a graduate of a Normal School. These are usually supported by the state, and the only expenses to the pupil are for books, board, and personal expenses. The salary of all teachers depends entirely on the town or city where they are teaching. There are not so many men teaching now because of the fact that the salaries are too low.

No good American wishes to see the schools become of less value. It is through them that our country is making such rapid



progress. If we should close our schools, or try to run them in a careless way, our America would soon be in the same condition that many of the foreign countries are. The children are entitled to the best that we can give them in the way of education. Of course anyone that has good health and ambition can always go through college. There are always ways for such people to earn their way through. If they have a hundred or even fifty dollars to start with, there is no reason why they can not graduate from any school that they wish to. There is always work for the person who is looking for it.

The city also has a great many other things to look after besides the schools. The police department must be organized and kept up to the highest possible mark. If we had no policemen it would not be safe to have any property or to walk about at night.

Nearly every city has its ambulance and its hospital to look after the very sick or those who are injured in an accident. An ambulance needs a driver and other items of expense, while the hospital needs doctors and nurses, coal, beds, blankets, medicine, etc.

The fire department is another necessary expense of the city. Would you want to own a house in a city or in a town that has no fire department? What would you do in case a fire started when you were not at home, or during a high wind? In a short time your place would be burned down. The insurance companies also would not want to insure you in a place where there is no fire protection. A fire company needs a truck or horses, hose, hydrants, ladders, chemicals, etc. These all cost money and are paid for out of your taxes.

The cities usually have paid firemen. These men are always ready. Small cities and towns have volunteer fire companies. These companies are made up of the men who are willing to go out to help fight every fire that may happen. These men are brave as well as patriotic. Of course in larger cities there are so many fires that volunteer companies would not be possible because the men would not have a chance to earn the money necessary to live.

Cities now are well lighted, most of them by electricity. Your taxes help to pay this expense. Would you want your home town or city to be without lights? A town well lit at night means safety for your mother and sister as well for yourself, for thieves and bad men do not usually stay in the light. They prefer to do their work in the dark.

These are only a few of the expenses of a city. It has to have its engineer to look after the water supply. It has to have its sewers in order that all waste matter may be carried away from the streets and houses. A city also needs a board of health to protect the city from epidemics, and dangerous diseases. It also needs money to pay for the libraries, museums, and other public buildings.

The county and the state need money for the courts, the police, the poor houses and hospitals for the poor and the insane, the roads, etc. A part of your money goes to help support these. Do not find fault because you have to pay taxes. The best way is to study the reports of the city or the town treasurer and see that the money is being spent in the best possible way. If you believe that it could be spent in a wiser way, vote for someone else at the next election.

spend	spent	spent
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
see	saw	seen
feel	felt	felt
eat	ate	eaten
fight	fought	fought
pay	paid	paid
ring	rang	rung
need	needed	needed

1. How large is your city or town?
2. Who are the aldermen or the selectmen?
3. How much tax do you pay?
4. Do you have a fire company?
5. Is your fire company a volunteer company?

6. Are your schools as good as they might be?
7. Name ten expenses of your city or town.
8. How much did your city collect last year as taxes?
9. Are there any taxes unpaid? Why?
10. How is the library supported?
11. Who pays for the police?
12. Name ten things necessary for the fire department.
13. Name ten things necessary for the hospital.
14. What would happen if no one paid taxes?
15. Name some expenses of the county and state.
16. What are the chief expenses of the U. S. Government?

Try to see if you can write a story about the taxes that are paid in your town. The city prints a report. These are usually free to the people who live in the town. By reading this you can see how your money has been spent. It is your duty to take an interest in this matter.

## LESSON XXXIV

“This bud may be a beautiful flower.”

### SMILE!

laugh	laugh	LAUGH!
something	order	bright
pleasant	funny	sweet
rolling	rollicking	Ha! Ha! Ha!
coffee	lucky	habit
frown	grouch	thankful
wrong	suffer	amuse

Draw a series of faces to illustrate different expressions that may be seen.

The man who cannot laugh is “out of luck”. Something is out of order with him. No one likes to see him come and everyone is glad when he leaves. He is like a man who always comes to tell you about one of your friends who died that day.

On the other hand, the man who laughs and who makes you laugh is always welcome. When he comes, it seems as if the sun is shining a bit brighter and as if the day is pleasanter.

The man who meets you with a smile is the man you always look for on the corner or on the street. If you meet a man every morning as you go to work and he smiles as you say “good morning”, you seem to be missing something if for any reason he is not there. You find yourself wondering during the day where he was and if he was sick that morning. You never think of the many other men you have met and who have gone by without a nod or a smile.

In Germany everybody says “good morning” to everybody else on the street. In France people smile and shake hands when they wish each other a “good morning”. Each one when he comes into his place of work says “good morning” to his friends who are working with him. Here in America you will not often see this. Everyone is too busy and no one seems to think that a pleasant “good morning” means a lot to the other fellow.



Did you every try it? Did you ever try to smile until ten o'clock in the morning and then see how much better the rest of the day goes by? Try it some time! Make up your mind that you will keep sweet until ten o'clock, then watch the rest of the day go merrily by. Try to hum a song, try to smile at the street car conductor, say "good morning" to the paper boy, and whistle on the way to your work. It will cause the day to go rolling along as if there were not a care in the whole universe.

If it is cold, remember that it is a lot colder in Alaska. If it is hot, remember that it is hotter down in South America. If it rains, do as we do up in Maine, let it rain. What's the use of growling?

If you are sweating, take off your coat. If you are freezing, put on your flannels. If the coffee is cold, remember that you are lucky to have coffee at all. If the train is late, why, you have that much more time to look about you and if the train runs off the track, be glad that you are not crippled.

There's an old verse that goes like this:

"As a rule, a man's a fool,  
When it's hot he wants it cool,  
When it's cool he wants it hot,  
Always wanting what is not."

Learn that verse and see if it is not right. As you think about it you will see that half of the things that seem wrong are not wrong at all. It's you and I that are wrong and so we are looking at things from the wrong angle.

Get the habit of smiling. Learn how to laugh and you will be surprised to see how many chances you get to laugh.

Watch for the funny things and try to find the amusing events in the day's work. Go to see Charlie Chaplin walk a tight rope or to see a fat man in a Ford runabout with linen wheels. If your wife is tired or cross, remember that perhaps she has not been outside the house. Help her with the dishes, then take her somewhere where there is a good show or a movie. Play horse or make mud pies with the "kiddies." Make them laugh and before

you know it you will be laughing, too. It's no use to carry a frown on your face. No one likes to see it and it does no one any good. It does you no good, either.

Look at the paper and find the funny pictures. Tell the children what the Katzenjammer Kids have done. Try to see what Mutt and Jeff are up to and be thankful that you are not in Jigg's place. Put yourself in imagination on a farm and play that Maud was your mule—listen to her "Hee Haw," then see if you can imitate it.

Every man has days that are blue and when everything goes all wrong—half the time it is because the liver is out of kilter or because you have dissipated. Either of these is your own fault so don't make the rest of the world suffer every time they look at your sour face.

On my desk I have a motto. It reads like this:

“When the whole blamed world has gone to pot,  
And business is on the bum,  
A two cent grin and a lifted chin  
Helps some, my friend, helps some.”

That's right, too. And that's the time when a man needs to know how to smile or to laugh. Get the habit. Laugh every time you get a chance. Look at the funny things, hunt for the funny page, read the jokes and try to say to yourself that there is a funny side to everything if you can only find it.

Try to get at least one good laugh before breakfast and you have started the day right. Get another good laugh before you go to bed and you have ended it right.

There are thousands of ways that a man can make life pleasanter for everyone around him. Hunt for those ways. Laugh—grin—smile! Don't let anyone say that you are a grouch. Instead make them say, "I hope he comes around this evening Everything seems brighter and more worth while when I hear his happy, rollicking laugh and see the smile that is so catching." Try it for a week and Mr. Gloom will move from your neighborhood.

## LESSON XXXV

“It is a good thing to be rich, and a good thing to be strong,  
but it is better to be beloved of many friends.”

### MOTHER'S DAY

mother	remember	trouble	debt
forget	knows	wear	ready
flower	hungry	carnation	tired
button-hole	friend	forgotten	protect

My mother is my best friend. She knows all about me and no matter what I do she will always love me and take care of me. If I get into trouble she will be sorry and will help me. If I am sick she will take care of me. She may be sick herself, but she will not mind that if I need her. When I was small and could not take care of myself she helped me. Now that I am older and am taking care of myself she is still ready to help me.

My mother is old now. That is why I must be good to her and that is why I should see that she does not need anything at any time. She must never be allowed to work until she is tired. She must never be allowed to be hungry or cold because I owe her every comfort that I can get for her. I can never pay the debt that I owe her. Next to God I must love and protect her. She is the one that is always thinking of me and that is always wanting to be near me.

I am glad that I have a mother and I want everyone to know that she is my best and truest friend. No matter what comes up my mother must come first in everything that I do.

Many of us have our mothers with us. Others are far from their mothers and do not see them in many years. Even if we do not see them we do not forget them. Many of us who are far from home send our mothers money so that they can buy the things that they need. In this way we show them that they are never forgotten.

On the first Sunday in the month of May of every year, you will see many men wearing a small white flower. This



little white flower shows that the man is not with his mother, but it also shows that on that day he has written a letter to her and that he is thinking of her. Any white flower will do, but most men wear a white carnation.

White is the color chosen because it stands for purity and love. Carnation is the flower chosen because we can find it all over the country. Sunday is the day chosen because on that day most of us can listen to sermons on home and mother. Let us remember that on this day, “Mother’s Day,” as it is called, we are always to write to her and also let us remember that on this day we are to think of the debts that we owe to our mothers. The only way to pay these debts is to have her in our minds, and throughout the day we are to do and say only the things that we would like to have her hear and see.

read	write	friend	enemy
remember	forget	hungry	satisfied
send	receive	away	here
work	play	cold	warm

go	went	gone
see	saw	seen
give	gave	given
am	was	been

My mother lives in..... She is very..... I have not seen her for many..... She writes to me every..... I write to her and send her..... She is my best..... No matter what I do she will always.....me and will try to..... me. I must be.....to my mother. I owe her every..... that I can get for her.

Every year on the first.....in.....we are supposed to think a great deal about our mothers. On that day we, who are far from.....should.....a.....to..... White is the color chosen for the.....that we should....in our..... to show that we....our mother and her.....for us.



Note : Have oral sentences made containing the above words. Try to use the perfect tenses.

Read about early life in the homes of New England, laying particular stress on the work of the women in the country.

Read the story of the work of Florence Nightingale and of her work in Crimea.

Read about the work of Clara Barton.

Give a brief story of Molly Stark, and of some of the pioneer women in our histories .

Read about the work of the Red Cross women, the Salvation Army, and the other women who did so much for our own men during the last war. Read of the work of our women during the “flu” and during the periods when the hospitals were full. Have these stories all lead up to the point of the lesson—that upon the mothers depends the nation.

LESSON XXXVI

“Where there’s a will, there’s a way.”

THE IMMIGRANT

immigrant	person	reasons	intend
food	expensive	fresh	vegetables
farm	raise	chickens	ducks
geese	truck	family	someone
citizen	acres	character	honest
cattle	millions	Europe	independent

An immigrant is a man who has left his own country to come to our country. He may have come here for many reasons. No one asks him why he has come. The only question that is asked is what he intends to do when he gets here.

Most of the immigrants make the mistake of staying in the large cities. They do this because they come to the city first and stay there for a few days. They get a job and find some friends or relatives. They then stay in the city to work in some factory or in some shop. This is not wise. It is very foolish for many reasons.

The man who stays in the city earns much money. However, it costs him more to live in the city. It is not so healthy. In the summer it is hotter and in the winter it is more unpleasant than in the country. Food is more expensive and it is hard to get all the fresh vegetables that one wants.

The United States is a large land. It is larger than most of the countries of Europe. We have much land and land is not very expensive. If the immigrant would go into the country, buy a small farm and raise vegetables or grain, he would make much more money than in the city.

He can buy a farm and pay for it as he earns the money. He is his own boss. All that he earns, or all the profits go to his own account, and in a few years he will have a good house and farm all paid for. There is always a chance to sell all the chickens, ducks and geese that a man can raise. Corn, beans, potatoes, peas, etc., are always needed in the cities. A man can get

horses or a truck, plant his crops, attend to them and then sell them. He is free and can do as he likes.

Any man who has five hundred dollars can get a good farm in a good place. He can pay the rest at different times. In a few years the farm is all paid for and he is the owner of a piece of land that is worth more than he paid for it. Any land that has been taken care of is worth much money for there are always men who want to buy a nice farm.

Almost every place in the country now is near to a school and Church. The children can grow up healthy and strong. They can also go to the public schools.

The man who stays in the city will have to rent a flat or a house. He will not be alone but will have other families in the same house. He will have to pay a high price for a rent. His children will have to play in the streets. The movies and the theatres will be the only places where the children can go after school. In the country they have plenty of room in the fresh air. In the city when a man who owns the house wants more money he raises the rent. You will have to pay the increase or get out. On your own place in the country no one can tell you to pay more or to move.

In the city you will have to work for someone else. In the country you are working for yourself. The harder you work and the better care you take of your crops, the more you will make and it will be your own money. If you live on a farm, you are helping the country for you are helping to raise the food that the rest of the country needs. By doing this you are making it a better country to live in. You are helping to feed the other people and by raising things for food you are helping to keep the prices of food down. If you are living in the city you are not raising food, but consuming it and in that way you are helping to keep the prices up.

After you have become a citizen, the United States will give you a farm. It will give you a hundred and sixty acres free. All that you have to do is pay a small sum for registering your claim and then live on it for a few years. During these years you must build some sort of a house to live in and cultivate so many



acres of land every year. You may raise anything that you wish to. After the time is up the land is yours. You may stay on it or you may sell it. What other country will give you one hundred and sixty acres of good land free, just to help you to get a good home and to have you raise something that can be sold to the rest of the country?

The United States is open to almost anyone who wishes to come here to live or work. All that is asked is that the person have a good character, be in good health, and not have been in prison for certain crimes. He may do what he wishes after being admitted.

The first thing to do is to take out citizenship papers. The first papers may be taken out as soon as you come into the country. The second papers may be taken out after you have been here for five years. Any person in the Red Cross, any school principal, or any Judge will be glad to help you get them. After you get the second papers you may vote or hold any office that the people elect you for. Every office in the land except that of President may be open to you. You can vote for whom you wish and no one can tell you not to. You may also go to any part of the world and the Stars and Stripes will be behind you to protect and guide you.

America is the land of Opportunity. Every man can do that which he wishes to do. He may come and go as he wishes. He may say what he wishes to say and read what he wishes to read. Every man will help him if he wants to be helped and every thing that the government can do to help him will be done with a good will. All that is asked is that the man be honest, obey the laws, and try to be a good citizen. Our schools are free and we have Universities where any man may study without expense other than his meals and room. The churches are open to all and the libraries are for everyone's use. Lectures, music and pictures are found in all cities and every small country place is under the eye of the great government at Washington.

If you have a farm, the government will help you to select the best seed and tell you how to raise the best crops without expense. If you have cattle, the Government will tell you the



best way to feed and take care of them. If you have a business of any kind the Government will furnish you with information as to the best way to run it for the greatest profit. If you are sick, there are free hospitals to help you to get well and if the children are not well, there are free clinics to advise you about them.

Thus you see that the government can help you in many ways, and in turn you can help it. Work hard, pay your bills, obey the laws, mind your own business and see that your neighbor is made to obey the laws and you will find that this is the greatest land on the earth in which to live. Your children will grow up well and educated. They will be free to go wherever they wish to go and they will have the knowledge that their father was one of the millions of immigrants that came here, made good, and became a real American.

Remember :

"ent" does not spell "unt".	(Government, different)
"ing" does not spell "in".	(singing, reading)
"w" does not sound like a "v"	(elevator)
"v" does not sound like a "w"	(weather, what, where)

gate (a kind of door)	gait (a way of walking)
pane (a square of glass)	pain (an ache)
fair (clear, light)	fare (price of a ticket)
break (to shatter)	brake (a mechanical part)
steak (a piece of meat)	stake (a post)
rap (to knock)	wrap (a cover)

## LESSON XXXVII

“I believe that a man should be proud of the city in which he lives, and so live that his city will be proud of him.”

### THE BALLOT

secured	second	election	vote
privilege	office	except	attend
political	party	largest	complicated
Republican	Democrat	Socialist	Prohibition
platform	plank	question	elected
cross	square	stickers	candidates
clerk	booth	machine	list

After you have secured your second papers it becomes your right to vote at every election that is held in your city or state. No one can tell you that you must not vote. Also no one may tell you how you ought to vote. Your employer or your friend may want you to vote for him. It is your privilege to do so. If you know of a better man, though, it is your duty to vote for him. As soon as you can vote you may also be elected to any office except that of President. The best way to get acquainted with the way the city is run is to attend the political meetings that are held. These are usually public.

We have several political parties in this country. The two largest are the Republican and the Democratic. The Prohibition and the Socialist parties are also represented at elections. Since the women have the right to vote the parties are more complicated. It would be impossible in a book of this sort to tell the differences between the parties. Each has a different “platform” or “plank” which is made public before election. You can read this and in a measure you can tell what the different parties intend to if they are elected. In a city or town there is not so much difference between them. You will probably know the men and what they stand for and can vote for the one that you think is the best man for the position.

In the larger cities it is mostly a question of party. All parties will promise to clean up the mess that the other parties have

made. The newspapers will praise the party that they favor and will say that the other party is worthless. You cannot vote intelligently if you depend on one paper only for advice or information. The best way that I know of is to try to find out something about the men who are after the office.

Try to find out why they want to be elected. Find out what they have done. Find out if they make politics their business and try to see if they have ever done anything to help the city or the country. If they have, then vote for them. If they have not, you may be quite sure that they want to be elected in order to get a job that will pay them a good salary and will not require much work.

In most places on election day they will give you a long strip of paper. At the top of the paper there will be a number of squares. There will be a square for each party. If you want to vote for the whole list of men in one party make a cross in the square at the top of that column. You must not make more than one such mark. If you do it will spoil your vote. When you have made the cross you have voted for every man on that list and you have voted what is called a "straight" ticket.

If you wish to vote for the men of one party with one or more exceptions, you make the cross in the square and then cross out the name of the man you do not wish to vote for. You can write in the name of the man for whom you wish to vote in the space for it. Most of the candidates have little slips of paper with their names on that you can stick in the places where otherwise you would have to write. These little slips of paper are called "stickers". The men to be voted for are called "candidates."

The place where you go to vote is called the ward room. When you go in, there are men to show you how they want you to vote your ticket. If you have decided before you go, they cannot persuade you to vote any way except the way you have decided to. You then walk over to the rail and give your name to the clerk. He will check your name off the list and will give you a ballot that is folded up. You then go through the gate



into the "booth". Do not open your ballot until you go into the booth. Vote as you wish to, fold up your ballot and go over to the other clerk. Tell him your name. After he has checked off your name on the list that he has you may drop your ballot into the box. No one has seen your ballot, no one has seen you mark it so no one can tell how you have voted.

In some places they have voting machines. The man there will explain how they are operated.

Be sure that you know how to mark your ballot before you go into the booth. Be sure to make a cross in only one of the squares. Do not write your name on any of the ballots that you have.

You have done your duty by voting. The carrying out of the laws and the making of new ones is now up to the men who have been elected. If they do well and you trust them, vote for them the next time. If you think that they have not done their best, do not vote for them again.

Be sure that you register before election on the day set. Also see that every one in your family that has the right to vote registers too. Every citizen over twenty-one years of age may vote, provided he is not in prison, on the poor farm, or in the hospitals for the insane. Remember that it a crime to receive money for your vote or to give money for anyone to vote for you. Help us to keep our elections clean and report any one that is not doing the right thing. Any man who will vote twice or more times, or anyone who will offer you a bribe for your vote is not a true American. He is not fit to live in this great land and deserves the punishment that is provided for his kind.

1. What is a ballot?
2. What is meant by "candidate"? A "sticker"?
3. Why should every citizen vote?
4. What are the largest parties in our country?
5. How often do we vote for the President?
6. How often do we vote for our Governor?
7. What is the chief man in a city called?
8. What is meant by the "sheriff"?
9. What are aldermen?
10. What are taxes?



11. How do you vote a straight ticket?
12. How do you vote a split ticket?
13. How can a ballot be spoiled?
14. Tell how you get your ballot, what you do with it and where you go to mark it.
15. Why is it necessary to register before the election?
16. Why should America come first?
17. Why should every man help keep the politics clean?
18. Who is the President now? When was he elected?  
To what party does he belong?
19. Who is governor of your state?
20. Who is the Mayor of your city?
21. Who is President of the school board of your city?
22. Why is it wise to talk over politics at home?
23. Why can't you believe all that the newspapers say about the candidates?
24. Would you like to be a mayor of a city?

Note—Have a sample ballot made out. Discuss the ballot. Dramatize an election. Have men act as clerks. Have papers folded up like ballots. The men can make ballots enough to go around. Have their names on two lists. Let them call for their ballot, go to a corner and mark them, then have them check in to the second clerk and deposit their ballot. Have two or more to count the ballots and report on the result. The teacher should cast a ballot also.

After the election discuss the ballots that have been spoiled. Tell about woman suffrage and what it means to the country. Have a debate if possible on this question.

Copy and discuss:

To vote is to express my desire as to how I want my country to be run. I will not vote for any man until I am sure that he is a good man, an honest man, and a true citizen. After any man has been elected to an office I will do my best to help him in every way. I place my country first. My city and my family will come next. My own good will come after that of my America. My vote is my own, to do with as I wish to. I must use it so that I can tell my family that I have done my best with it.

## LESSON XXXVIII

“A man without a purpose is like a ship without a rudder.”

### FOURTH OF JULY

holiday	parade	decided	soldiers
people	sacred	settle	proud
enlisted	marching	celebrate	pledge
different	promise	hero	loyalty

The fourth of July each year is a Holiday. We call it the birthday of our country. We call it the birthday of the United States because on the fourth of July, 1776, the people of this country decided that they would be free and that this country should govern itself.

In order to be free, a small army was enlisted and for about seven years they fought against England, who had governed us since the country began to be settled. After the war was won, a few men from the different states, or colonies, as they were then called, met at Philadelphia, and wrote the Constitution. They then decided to call these states the United States of America.

All over the country the people are celebrating the day as a holiday. The stores, factories and shops are all closed. Flags are flying from nearly every home. Under some of the American flags are other flags, showing that the people are still loyal to the heroes of the last great war. These flags are red and white with blue stars. Some of them have a gold star in the centre.

There are parades with bands playing, flags flying and soldiers marching. Some of the lines have Boy Scouts in them, some have long lines of veterans, and some have automobiles filled with those soldiers who have been wounded in war or who cannot march.

Fourth of July comes once in every year. It is sacred to every American. It is on that day that every one should think about the men who have fought and died for our country. The soldiers who are marching have fought or are ready to fight for

our America. By their marching with our flag they are saying to us, "Here we are. We love our America and by our marching before you we are showing you that we are ready today, if necessary, to honor our flag by dying for it. By our marching we are showing you that America means love, duty and honor, and by our carrying the Stars and Stripes we are pledging ourselves to keep it flying. We want you only to remember that it is your flag and your America, too."

Everyone feels a lump in his throat when he sees the flag floating in the breeze, and the soldiers marching by. Some of us feel like crying because we have lost a brother, a son or a father who was killed while fighting to keep the country and the flag safe. Some are crying because they had a friend who once marched away under the flag and who did not return. The flag with the gold star means that someone in the family flying the flag was killed in the last war. Everyone should feel that he would be proud of the chance to march under the flag and thus tell all who see him that he is ready if this country should need him.

The Fourth of July is not a play day. It is a day for thinking and for promising a new loyalty to our America. Fourth of July means that we are celebrating the birthday of the best land on earth. It means that we are seeing the men who have fought and who will fight for us and that we are cheering these men who tomorrow may be our defenders.

America means liberty and freedom. It means loyalty. It means bravery and honesty. Think of it! Try to think what America means to you and then when you get home after having taken off your hat to the flag when carried by for you to see, tell your family that America will mean more to you than ever before. In this way everyone will learn and know, that America, OUR America; YOUR America and MY America, will always be known as the land of the free and the home of the brave.

### **Verb Forms.**

I am not working today.

You are not working today.

He is not working today.

Have the class fill in the plural.



I fought for my flag.

You .....

Have the class fill out the plural.

He .....

1. How often does the Fourth of July come?
2. Why do we have such a holiday?
3. Why do the people fly flags from their homes?
4. Why do some flags have a gold star in the centre?
5. Why are the soldiers marching?
6. How do you feel when you see the parade and the flags  
and hear the bands playing?
7. Were you in the last war?
8. What should you do when the flag is going by?
9. Would you fight or die for your country?
10. Do we have to have a war in order to prove our loyalty?
11. In what way can we be good Americans without being  
soldiers?
12. What does America mean to you?
13. Would you fight for the right as well as for your  
country?

Read the story of Nathan Hale, and try to get inspiration from his words, "I only regret that I have but one life to give to my country."

Read about John Paul Jones.

Tell about the National holidays in your own lands.

### Poems for reading

"Hats off! The Flag is passing by!"

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead."

Repeat and teach the oath of Allegiance.

## LESSON XXXIX

“It’s never too late to mend.”

### HOW TO FIND INFORMATION

information	educated	dictionary	paving
number	ignorant	useful	questions
understand	knowledge	magazine	invented
material	anywhere	reliable	encyclopedia
camera	leather	certain	correct
answers	cement	wish	bulletins
explanations	bullet	different	printed

Information is knowledge. To get information about a certain thing means to find out about it. If you do not know a person’s telephone number and cannot find it in the telephone directory, you call up and ask for “Information”. If you are going anywhere and cannot find the train time, you go to the desk marked “Information”. If you are in a city and want to find the way to a certain place, you ask the policeman for “information”.

The telephone number, the train time, and the way to find a person’s home, are however, only three of the things which we often wish to learn. It often happens that we want to know what a certain word means, what makes the water boil, or what another city has done about certain things that are being talked about in our city. Every day you see something that you do not know about. Someone talks about a man of whom you have never heard. You ask your friends and they cannot tell you who he is.

On the street cars you will see people wearing shoes of different colors. They are all made of leather. Why are they not the same color? As you cross the street you notice the different kinds of material that are used. One street has cement. Another has concrete. Another is paved. Still another has wooden blocks on it. Why are not all the streets made of the same materials?

How does a camera take a picture? Who was Pasteur? What makes the noise when a bullet leaves a gun? Who was our

first President? Where does the wind begin? Why does water not run up hill? What is the Aurora Borealis? What is alcohol made of? What does "Hydrophobia" mean?

These questions are always coming up to us and we often intend to find out the answers to them. When we get to the shop we ask the men there and they do not know. At home there is no one who can tell us and still we do not want to go on seeing things that make us curious and not be able to find out the WHY of them.

Why does the sun rise in the East instead of in the West? Why does the moon come up in the evening instead of in the morning? What is an egg made of? Who made the first watch? What is radium? Who was John Paul Jones? Where are the Virgin Islands? How many people are there on them? What did we pay for them? Who invented the steamboat?

Can you answer these questions? If you cannot answer them, could you find the answers to them?

Every question has an answer. No one can answer all questions but nearly every man can answer one or more of them. These answers and explanations have been put into books.

If you come across the word "extemporaneous" or you hear someone use it and you wish to find what it means you can look it up in the dictionary. The dictionary contains every word in the language with its correct pronunciation and meaning. Therefore every man should have a dictionary. It is handy to carry in your pocket and a large one is very useful in the home. You can get a dictionary at all prices, from a few cents to several dollars. Most of them are very good. It is not necessary to buy an expensive one. Get the clerk in any book store to show you them and they will usually recommend the best one.

You will never be able to learn our language well without a dictionary. If you study the dictionary you will be able to speak and write better for you will know many more words and the correct places to use them. If you use the dictionary when you try to read the newspaper you will find that it is much easier to read it intelligently



The words are arranged in the dictionary in the order in which they are spelled. All the words that begin with an "a" come first, then "b" and so on. You use the dictionary in the same way that you use the telephone directory. After you have looked up a few words it will be easy to find any word that you want to find.

The next place to find information is in the encyclopedia. In the encyclopedia you find out about the things you do not know about. If you wish to find about Mr. Peary, the American who found the North Pole, you will look at the back covers until you find the encyclopedia with the letter "P" on the binding. Turn the pages until you come to "PE", then look further until you find "PEA", then "PEARY". You will then see a great deal under that name. It will tell you when and where he was born, where he went to school, what he did, what trips he made, when and where he died, and many other things about him. Then when you hear someone speak of him you will know about whom they are talking.

Nearly everything that you wish information about will be found in the encyclopedia. These are more expensive than dictionaries but they have more in them. A dictionary tells you only words. The encyclopedia tells you all about things. If you wish to secure information about powder, hunt for "POW" then "POWDER". You will then find a whole column or more information about powder. You will find out who made the first powder. The whole story of powder will be told so that you can trace it from the first powder which had to be set off with a match to the present powder that is exploded by a fuse and which will go off without noise, flash or smoke.

If you have a dictionary you can find out about words. An encyclopedia will tell you about persons, places and things. The best way to get an encyclopedia if you cannot afford to buy a new one is to go to any of the second hand book stores and they will be able to sell you one very cheaply. With these two books to study you can make of yourself a well educated man. You will also spend many pleasant evenings for the encyclopedia is interesting.

Every library has encyclopedias. The librarian is always glad to show you them and to help you find the place you want in them.

Very often you may want to read about something that has happened in the business world, or to read a story that was written in some magazine. If you do not know the name of the magazine or the date, ask the librarian for a copy of "Poole's Index" or the "Reader's Guide". These books give a list of nearly everything that has been written in all the magazines, whether fiction, finance or invention. Hunt for your desired article in either of these as in the dictionary or the encyclopedia. Then ask the librarian for the magazine that is referred to as having the article that you want. As the libraries have bound volumes of many magazines, you will not have any difficulty in finding what you want to read.

Of course, many questions cannot be answered in a few words. You may need to ask for a book on the subject.

The United States Government has printed many papers which are called "bulletins". These are small books which are free. The librarian will be glad to tell you which ones you can get. You then write to Washington for them. She will give you the address and within a short time they will come to you. These bulletins are on every subject that you can think of, from measles to farming. The wise man makes use of these bulletins, for the information he gets is accurate, reliable and free. Our government is glad to send them to you whenever you want them. They spend a great deal of money to have them written and printed so that the information may be given to all.

There is no reason why any man who can read should be ignorant. Every opportunity is near for him if he wants to take it. Libraries are free. Dictionaries and encyclopedias are cheap and easily secured and the Government has hundreds of small books that can be obtained without trouble or expense.

Get busy! Determine to learn! Spend a half hour every day for a month reading something instructive and you will find that you have formed a habit that will get you a better position and that will make you happier for life.

### Suggestion :

Bring an encyclopedia with you or get one at the office and look up whatever the teacher asks you to find and read it. Give a practical demonstration as to the value of both the dictionary and the encyclopedia. Ask hard questions. Try to look up the answers before the next lesson. Read them and explain. Retell. If you can get a copy of the "Book of Wonders," you will find it invaluable from now on.

### Copy and Discuss :

My America needs men with brains and intelligence. No man needs to be ignorant in this country. As soon as I can, I will read one book every week. I will try to find out about something new every day. I will be a better citizen if I am well-educated. Therefore I will not lose a chance to learn. My family must not say that I do not have enough intelligence to want to study about what I see.



## LESSON XL

“Reputation is what men think you are.  
Character is what you know you are.”

### BOY SCOUTS

#### The Scout Oath

“On my honor I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country. I will help other people at all times. I will keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight.”

walking	describe	cheerful	prepared
desire	group	cook	polite
advantages	woods	serious	clean
physically	better	uniform	different
courteous	wisdom	fields	message
helpful	mentally	training	future

Very often as you are walking along in a city or in the country you will see a group of boys in uniform, led by a man who is also in uniform. They do not carry rifles, so they are not soldiers. They have a small pack on their shoulders, a canteen, and small axe and a coil of rope tied to their belts.

These boys are “Boy Scouts”. To scout means to look around or to hunt for and that is what these boys are doing. They are looking around in order to learn what is going on in the woods and the fields. Also they are hunting for knowledge of various kinds. The man with them is helping them and teaching them.

Scouting, as the boys call it, is a form of education that is based on interest and on desire to grow up to be better men. Girls also have their scouts which are called “Girl Scouts”.

In America there are over half a million boys who belong to the Boy Scouts. They are in every state in the Union and almost every city. Almost every town has its troop. With these groups are the men who are giving their time and training to the boys to help them become real men.

Fifty-seven countries of the world have organized troops of Boy Scouts. Almost every nation that has been civilized has realized that the boys of today will be the men of tomorrow and that the boys who are now in the schools will soon be doing their parts in controlling the world.

Any boy twelve years of age may become a Boy Scout, provided he learns the things that are necessary for a Scout to learn, and provided that he takes the oath that means so much to every boy.

Scouting gives the boy many advantages. First it gives him something to do between the hours when school closes and bedtime. It gives him wisdom in outdoor things which help fight the evils of the city life. It gives him mental growth, information, and interest in the things that appeal to every boy.

The Scout Oath and the Scout Law will show you the real spirit of Scouting. Every Scout is expected and trained to do a "good turn" every day and to "be prepared".

Every Boy Scout must take the following oath :

On my honor I promise I will do my best :

1. To do my duty to God and my country and to obey the Scout law.
2. To help other people at all times.
3. To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.

Every scout must also learn the following law :

A scout is trustworthy.

A Scout is loyal.

A Scout is helpful.

A Scout is friendly.

A Scout is courteous.

A Scout is kind.

A Scout is obedient.

A Scout is cheerful.

A Scout is thrifty.

A Scout is brave.

A Scout is clean.

A Scout is reverent.

The Boy Scout motto is: BE PREPARED.

Scouting makes real men of real boys. The boy is given a chance to see and to study nature and its wonders. He is given this chance under the best of conditions. He is with a group of boys who have the same interest that he has and is under men who are interested in the development of the best side of the boy's nature.

Every Boy Scout is expected to keep on learning as long as he is a member of a troop. When he enters he must learn the Scout law and the Scout Oath, motto, the salute, and know the meaning of the badge. He must know the history of the American flag and the forms of respect due it. He must be able to tie nine different knots with a piece of rope that is given to him.

After a boy has passed the above tests and has been in the Scouts for at least one month he may pass the following tests to become a second class Scout:

1. First Aid: Know the general aid and treatment for fainting, shock, fractures, bruises, sprains, burns, and scalds; know how to carry the injured; the use of the triangular and the roller bandages.
2. Know the alphabet of the Signalling Code.
3. Track half a mile in twenty-five minutes.
4. Go a mile in twelve minutes at Scouts' pace.
5. Use a knife or hatchet properly.
6. Know how to build a fire in the open, using not more than two matches.
7. Cook a quarter of a pound of meat and two potatoes in the open without using any cooking utensils.
8. Earn and deposit at least one dollar in a public bank.
9. Know the sixteen principal points of a compass.

When a boy has been a Second Class Scout for two months, he may become a First Class Scout by passing the following tests:

1. Swim fifty yards.
2. Earn and deposit at least two dollars in a public bank.
3. Send and receive a message by semaphore in a stated time.



4. Make a round trip of seven miles and describe the trip.
5. Prepare and cook over a camper's fire two articles of food.
6. Advanced first aid, fire prevention, treatment for mad dog and snake-bite, sunstroke, freezing, poisoning, nosebleed, earache, cramps, artificial respiration, etc.
7. Read and make a map correctly.
8. Use an axe properly.
9. Judge size, weights, distance and height within twenty-five percent.
10. Describe ten kinds of plants or six kinds of native wild animals.
11. Show that he has lived up to the Scout Law and Oath.
12. Enlist and train a boy for the Scouts.

After he has become a first class scout he may secure merit badges for special work in many lines. These include a great variety of interests, such as advanced first aid and life saving, art, athletics, automobiling, bird study, bugling, business, carpentry, cooking, horsemanship, printing, scholarship, wireless, etc.

After you have read the above you can easily understand that becoming a scout means that the boy is going to learn the first steps in taking care of himself. He is going to be a better boy because his interests are kept up in things that are worth while. He will be with boys that are studying the serious things and he is going to see more and more that his honor is to come first always.

Scouting is not merely playing. It is a way to teach the boy the things that the schools do not teach. He will be a better boy around the house, in the school and at play if he is living up to his Scout promises.

If you have a son, a brother, or a friend who is interested in the Scouts, do all that you can to keep up his interest. If he is not interested, find out where there is a Scout Troop that he can join and then help him to get interested. In that way you are doing the boy a real service. Some day when he grows up he may thank you for it.

The Government and the various cities have often called on the Boy Scouts to help them. During the war they did wonderful work in helping with the Liberty Bond drives. In cases of bad fires, earthquakes, or floods, they have been called on by the various mayors to help. In all church work they have shown that they are willing to do all that is asked of them. Their one object is to make better boys, so that as they grow they will be better and more useful men and citizens.

This has been a long lesson on Boys. Its purpose has been to try to explain to you the meaning of Scouts and what they stand for. Do not laugh at them but try to help them. Always remember that what you do for a boy is done for a future man, and for the country. Boys will appreciate it and they will soon know that you are interested in them and in their welfare.

LESSON XLI

“A rolling stone gathers no moss.”

PUNCTUATION MARKS AND CAPITAL LETTERS

noticed	quoting	country	excitement
sentence	records	exact	finished
stop	period	quotation	person
question	statement	comma	street
capital	surprise	something	conversation

You have noticed in this book that there have been many little marks that were not letters, pictures, or words. Perhaps you have wondered what they were for and when they are to be used.

Each one of the marks has a different name and has a different use. The little dot ( . ) is called a period. This is always put at the end of a sentence. A sentence is a statement. When you have said something, you stop. When you stop the people who are listening know that you have come to the end of that remark. You do not have to say “period”. They know when you are through. In writing, though, it is different. You have to tell people when you are beginning on another statement or they would not know it. Just think what a mess we would have if there were no periods at the end of the different sentences. When you are writing a letter or anything else, put a period after each complete statement. Then the reader will know that you are going to begin on another thought.

When you ask a question you use a question mark. This looks like a button hook and whenever it is seen it shows that the reader has reached the end of the question. It is made like this ( ? ). If you remember the lesson “How to Find Information,” you will remember that it contained a large number of question marks.

If you use a word or a sentence that shows surprise or excitement, use a mark like this ( ! ). It shows the reader that what has been written was to express something more than an ordinary thought. If you yelled fire, you would not say, “fire, fire,” you



would say, "FIRE! FIRE!" You would shout it as if it were to call someone's attention and call the attention quickly. It is the same when you write something that is more emphatic than the usual word.

After you have finished a statement and want to begin another, you must always use a capital letter. This is a large letter. A capital ( a ) is made like this, ( A ). A good rule to remember is that every sentence must begin with a capital letter, end with a period and tell a complete thought.

Capitals are often used in the English language. Whenever you write a person's name, the days of the week, the months of the year or the name of a street, you use a capital letter to begin the word. You also use a capital when you are writing the name of a city, a country, or a river. It is easy to remember this rule if you watch for them as you read. It will then become natural to see them and if you do not put them in at the right places the writing will not look correct to you.

The marks ( " " ) are used to show the exact words which a man has used. The exact words are called quotations. These marks appear often in stories where there is a good deal of conversation and in all records of trials in court. Only use them when you are writing the exact words that another man has used.

We have several other marks, such as the comma, like this ( , ) which is used in sentences that contain more than one idea. A comma is used to separate the ideas. The apostrophe, ( ' ) is used when you want to show possession, such as when writing "It is John's hat". These will be seen often and must be noticed so that you may know why they are used. The semi-colon, ( ; ), the colon ( : ), and the dash ( — ) are not used so often. Your teacher will tell you when to use them in your work.

period ( . )

comma ( , )

question mark ( ? )

capital ( R )

apostrophe ( ' )

Semi-colon ( ; )

colon ( : )

exclamation point ( ! )

quotation ( " " )

caret ( ^ )

parenthesis ( )

1. When are capitals used? Give at least ten illustrations showing the use of capitals.
2. When is a period used?
3. When is a question mark used?
4. When is a statement said to be complete?

Use capitals when needed and punctuate the following:

I saw him in the street he was on his way to work and I said that it was a fine day he did not see me he kept on walking until he was at the station he noticed that he had lost his pocket book he borrowed a dollar of me for his fare I am sure that he will give it back to me some day soon.

Put capital letters where they belong in the following exercise:

john was in new york and he saw mr. smith on broadway. he said that harry was also in there and was in harrison's store on chestnut street near riverside drive. I wanted to go to new york with john because i have never seen new york nor the hudson river. some day i am going in my ford and see william walker. he is my cousin and is manager of the dreamland theater on grove street.

Find all the punctuation marks on one page and tell why they are used.

## LESSON XLII

“Don’t count your chickens before they are hatched.”

### SPELLING REVIEW

telephone	close	women	scarlet fever
emergency	valuable	family	examination
central	possible	peanuts	button-hole
injure	firepails	garden	library
reason	extinguishers	pleasure	wear
mistake	prevent	nothing	carnation
information	waste paper	park	debt
purpose	heat	collect	fourth
question	oily rags	pond	decide
trouble	building	noise	ready
alarm	ashes	clear	tired
anyone	public	pleasant	about
nearest	explain	animals	mother
fight	answer	branches	reason
water-lines	alphabet	benefit	measles
window	social	pretty	serious
property	transact	controlled	regular
extinguish	polite	taxes	clinic
damage	necessary	benches	district
butt	operate	stuffy	fault
stove	temper	evening	sickness
matches	receiver	charge	mumps
redhot	matter	visit	hospital
mice	location	holiday	operation
attic	excited	people	expense
business	drafts	enlisted	trouble
party	opening	flying	nurse
remember	Pyrene	parade	child
invent	chemical	sacred	stomach
talk	quickly	marching	grippe
number	careless	promise	doctor
smile	kerosene	settle	attend



doctor	cigarette	celebrate	attention
difficult	gasoline	hero	hurting
thunder	cigar	soldier	cure
shower	chimney	proud	children
fire	enjoy	pledge	wrong
sight	expenses	loyal	different
cool	flowers	forget	understand

Review the words in the lesson as they come. Spend at least two or three evenings on the review words. This is not merely to teach the words but to teach their USES. Write at least one sentence containing each word in the lesson. Write sentences containing two or more of the words in each. Then discuss words as "patient" and "clear" which can be used in several different ways. Make sentences containing these words used in as many ways as possible. Find words that can be used as nouns, as verbs and adjectives. Use these orally first, then written.

Try exercises and games on the board, then in rotation. Have one man start a sentence and let each man add a word. As the sentence is finished, the man giving the last word is to say "period" or "question mark". Put blank sentences on the board to be filled out by some other member of the class. Try a spelling match. Dictate an exercise for rapidity and accuracy.

## LESSON XLIII

“All that you do,  
Do with your might.  
Things done by halves  
Are never done right.”

### THE AMERICAN FLAG

#### How to Treat the Flag

The man in uniform salutes in a military manner when the flag goes by. The man in civilian clothes, however, stands at attention with his hat off. His hat is held in his right hand against the left shoulder. This same rule applies when “The Star Spangled Banner” is being played.

#### Don'ts

Don't ever let the flag touch the ground.

Don't use it as a table cloth.

Don't use the flag for a sofa pillow top or as a silk handkerchief.

Don't twist it into fancy designs. Use bunting.

Don't use it in any form of advertising.

Don't let anyone else use the flag in any of the above ways.

Don't forget that it is YOUR FLAG.

In any parade the United States flag is carried ahead of any other flag that may be carried in the parade. Carry the American Flag at the right of any other flag that the color guards may be carrying.

When the United States flag is crossed with others, drape the Stars and Stripes at the onlookers' right. No other flag or emblem should be permitted to fly above ours. When the flag is put on a speaker's table, let nothing rest upon it except a Bible.

On Memorial Day the flag should be raised to the top of the pole, then lowered to half mast until noon. After noon the flag is hoisted to the top where it remains until sunset. Always take the flag down before night.

The Navy claims that John Paul Jones raised the first emblem which was called the Grand Union Flag, on the frigate Alfred at Philadelphia, December 3, 1775. The army claims that George Washington first flew it over his headquarters at Cambridge, Mass., January 1, 1776.

The Stars and Stripes were officially recognized on June 14, 1777. It was then decided by Congress that the flag should have thirteen stripes, red and white, and thirteen stars, white in a blue field. At first the stars were placed in a circle but later as new states were added the stars were placed in rows in order to make room for them. In 1795, when Vermont and Kentucky came into the Union, there were added two more stripes and two more stars. When more states were ready to come in, it was seen that the plan of adding new stripes would make the flag look like a bread toaster, so the Congress decided to go back to the original flag with thirteen stripes, merely adding a new star for each state. We now have forty-eight stars.

The flag to us means everything which is sacred in Patriotism. It is for this reason that we protect it and that we insist on its being used with reverence and courtesy.

### **The Oath of Allegiance:**

“I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”



## LESSON XLIV

“If we would amend the world, we should mend ourselves.”

### THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

interesting	happen	written	artists
various	disloyal	wisely	page
circulation	literature	desire	editor
decide	whole	truth	instructive
type	different	business	desirable
events	expensive	poison	printed
articles	front	world	insult
editorial	headlines	advertising	progress

The American Newspaper is an interesting way of finding out what is going on over the whole world. It tells the news of the old country as well as the news of America and our city. Nearly all of the newspapers have the same news about the foreign countries. The news about America is usually a little different in the various papers. It is not wise to believe all that is in the newspapers, though, for it is sometimes badly mixed up. At election time it is especially difficult to know what is the truth for every paper has a different way of telling about the questions which are to be voted on.

The papers cost different prices. Before the war they were one cent, and some of them were two cents. Now they are two cents and some are three cents. This does not pay for the paper. It helps, of course. The advertising is what pays the expenses and gives the profits. The cost of advertising is greater in the papers which have the most circulation or sale. This is because more people read that paper and in this way more see the advertisements. Advertising is expensive but it pays the man who is advertising. It helps him to sell his articles all over the city or state where the paper is read. The magazines which are sold all over the country also have a great deal of advertising. Sometimes these advertisements cost several hundred or even thousands of dollars per page every time the ad is inserted.

Expert artists and writers are employed to write the ads. They are written so that they will be interesting and so people will read them. Very often after they have read the ad they will decide to buy the article which is advertised.

As soon as you buy your paper you will see on the front page several lines of large type. These words in the large letters are called headlines. They list the most important events of the day. These are the items that the boys shout about when they are selling the papers on the streets or in the stations. These headlines are very apt to mislead one. They may tell of some murder or crime which is not worth reading. They may also tell about something that is not really true. The story is written in such a way that the reader believes that it must be so. Other headlines are true. They tell of some great event that may interest the whole country such as the news of a great flood or a fire or a strike that will affect thousands of families. Do not waste your time reading what is only sensational. There is always so much in the paper that is really worth while. The headlines attract you to the paper. They do not tell you the whole story.

The news of importance about the country is always the first thing to read. After you have read this turn to the editorial page and read what the editor has to say about the question. The editor usually reads about the same thing in several papers and then he writes what he thinks of it. It may not be just what you think but it usually has a good bit of real truth and many suggestions that you can wisely think over. This part of the paper, the editorial part, is the most instructive part of the whole sheet. It is on this page that you can get the summary of the causes of the various things which have happened and an idea of what results to expect. If you read the editorials carefully every morning you will soon have a good knowledge of what is going on in the country. You can then talk wisely on the subject when it is discussed in the shop or at home.

In this country we have several papers which are not desirable. They are the papers that are always making trouble. They are not careful to tell the truth and they write articles which are meant to hurt someone. Their greatest effort is to write

about the scandals that take place—murders, divorces and the matters which should not be talked about. Do not buy these papers. Do not read them. There are so many good papers which can be bought that it is not wise to read those that are not written to help the readers. These bad papers are called “yellow journals”.

Another bad type of paper has been printed here since the war. These are the papers that teach anarchy, revolution, strikes and disloyalty to country. They are often found in homes where the people do not fully realize the harm that might be done by the children reading them. They are usually printed in some language other than the English. You will know them as soon as you start to read them. They will tell you how much you suffer and why it is not necessary. They will also tell you that you are not getting your share of the wealth of the world and that if you will all get together you can destroy the government and the men who are controlling the country. This is dangerous material to read because it will make you unhappy and discouraged. It often makes men believe that they are not being treated fairly in this country. This is the kind of printed matter that causes nothing but trouble. It breeds disloyalty and hate and makes good men turn against those who are giving them work and good pay. When you get such a paper, take it to your teacher or to your friend who has been here a long time and ask him if it is not the kind of paper that makes trouble. If you can, find the man that writes the material for the paper. Find out where he came from and why he left the old country. Find out if he ever did an honest day's work. Ask him if he has ever been to jail. Then ask him if he is a citizen of this country or if he has his first papers. You will almost always find that he had to leave his own country because he had to run away or go to jail. You will also find that the only work he ever does or has done is to write just such things as he is now writing.

His paper does not carry good advertising. It is usually printed in some place where it cannot easily be found and the men who work for the papers have bad records. This is not the way that the good papers carry on their business.



When you have found out that he is not a citizen, that he does not mean to become a citizen and that he tries to tell you that the country is all wrong and that another government would be better than ours, let him know that you are a loyal American.

Stand up for your country and do not let him insult it. If the paper keeps coming, report it to the teacher or to your employer and soon the nation's secret service men will get the publisher. He will be punished. If the men where you work get the paper and talk as if they believe what is written in it, let them know too, that you are a loyal citizen of your new country. Tell them that you left the old country to come here because this is a land of education and greater opportunity. That is why most of them came here, too.

Do not let this type of newspaper or literature poison your mind. Look for a paper which has a good word for the country and its welfare. Buy the paper that has clean reading in it and that has only such reading matter in it as is good for the boys and girls of your family to read.

The newspapers are our greatest source of information. Read only those things that make you wiser and better after reading them. It would be very difficult to get along without the newspapers. It is better though, to have no paper at all than to have one that makes you feel that the country and its government is all wrong.

Any librarian will be glad to help you select a good paper. Take this paper every day and spend at least a half hour reading it. Besides telling you the news it will help you learn our language. If you have a chance to read aloud you will soon see that you are making rapid progress in the English language. You will also have a better knowledge of what you have read.

loyal	disloyal	whole	entire
whole	part	search	hunt
expensive	cheap	difficult	hard
wisely	foolishly	expense	cost

1. Do you take any newspaper regularly?
2. Why do we have newspapers?

3. Do all newspapers cost the same? Why not?
4. Why does the newspaper carry advertisements?
5. What is the cost of advertising based on?
6. Name six sections of a newspaper.
7. What are the headlines?
8. Who writes the editorials?
9. How do the newspapers get the foreign news?
10. Have you ever tried to read aloud?
11. Do you know that the best way to learn to speak a language correctly is to read aloud for fifteen or twenty minutes daily?

Have a copy of a paper in the class room.

Discuss the parts of the paper.

Discuss the headlines.

Discuss the editorial page after the headlines.

Give an illustration of sensational news compared with official news.

Discuss the advertising page. Read several small ads from the classified ad page and tell why it is practical to use the paper as an advertising medium.

Tell about the financial page.

Compare the value of newspapers and magazines.

## Ex-President Harding's Newspaper Creed

The late Warren G. Harding, long before he became president, posted on the wall of the editorial room of his daily paper, the Marion, Ohio, "Star," the following as his newspaper creed:

"Remember there are two sides to every question. Get both.

"Be truthful.

"Get the facts. Mistakes are inevitable, but strive for accuracy. I would rather have one story exactly right, than a hundred half wrong.

"Be decent. Be fair. Be generous.

"Boost—don't knock. There's good in everybody. Bring out the good in everybody and never needlessly hurt the feelings of anybody.

"In reporting a political gathering get the facts. Tell the story as it is, not as you would like to have it.

"Treat all parties alike. If there's any politics to be played, we will play it in our editorial columns.

"Treat all religious matter reverently.

"If it can possibly be avoided, never bring ignominy to an innocent woman or child in telling of the misdeeds or misfortune of a relative. Don't wait to be asked, but do it without the asking.

"Above all be clean. Never let a dirty word or a suggestive story get into type.

"I want this paper so conducted that it can go into any home without destroying the innocence of any child."



## LESSON XLV

“Get thy tools ready: God will find thee work.”

### BUSINESS TERMS

conversation	piece	article	employ
contract	difficult	bought	refuses
employer	contractor	agree	position
labor	employer	salary	pay
fragile	workman	buy	purchase

At the place where I work I hear and read many words that are not used in general conversation. Many of these are “slang” and many of them are words that are used only in business.

Slang is used a great deal by nearly everybody but it is not good English. Expressions such as “shooting the bull,” “can it,” “where do you get that stuff,” “cut it out,” “beat it,” etc., are used very often. Almost before we know it, we are using these words in the home and at work. It is difficult to avoid using slang but it is more difficult to stop using it after one has used it for a time. The best way is to be sure that the word used is the right word and that it is not slang.

Such expressions as “time is money,” “no time to waste,” “hurry up,” are not slang, but are perfectly correct. A “hustler” is one who is always busy and who gets results from his work or play. “Piece work” is the best way for a hustler to work for that means that he is getting paid by the unit for what he is doing. Wages, salary, and pay mean about the same. The boss or the foreman is the man who is in charge of a workroom or a group of men. The superintendent is the man in charge of all the work. The paymaster is the man who figures out the sum of money due every man.

Sometimes a man agrees to do a certain piece of work for a certain sum of money. Houses are usually built in this way; roads and bridges are built with such an agreement; and very often a building is moved under the same plan. This means that the man in charge of the work has to have it done by a certain

date and at a certain price. The man who makes the agreement is called a contractor and the agreement is called a contract. The contractor must be able to figure out how many men it will take and the time that they will need. He can then figure in his profit and state his price for the whole job. If the agreement or contract is changed or given up, it is called "cancelling the contract."

A factory and a mill are about the same. A shop is a small mill. A man who is being paid for working in a mill or in any other place is called an employee, a laborer, or a hand. The man who hires the employee is called the employer.

The time-keeper is the man who keeps a record of how many days each man works. He gives this record to the man in the office who makes up the payroll. The bookkeeper is the man who keeps a record of all the transactions that the firm makes. When anything is paid for at once it is called a cash transaction. Goods bought to be paid for later are bought "on credit." When goods are paid for the buyer receives a receipt.

To buy or to purchase is the same, and to sell or make a sale is also the same. The shipping clerk is the man who attends to the sending away of the things that are sold and that are to be delivered to any place. Goods are shipped by express, by freight, by mail or by truck. They are also shipped by steamer. We use the word "ship" any time that we mean "send". "Fragile" means that an article can be easily broken and that it must be handled with care. To rush an order means that it is not to be delayed.

Goods sent C. O. D. are sent before they are paid for. These letters mean "Cash on Delivery". The mail carrier or the expressman will collect the money for them when he delivers the articles. He makes a small charge for this and sends the money back to the shipper. This is generally done when the purchaser wants to see the article before he pays for it.

Profit and gain mean the same. Loss is the opposite of gain.

It is the employee's duty to do his best for the man who is hiring him. If he does not like the work or the man he is working for, he should try to get another position and work for an-

other man. Very often, however, it is the man's own fault if he does not get along well.

Remember, when working for anyone, that you are being paid for the best you can do. By killing time you are really stealing from your employer and by making a poor piece of work you are really stealing from the man who will buy it, thinking that he has paid for a perfect piece. If you make something that is not in the best possible condition and say nothing about it, then you are doing wrong. The man who is paying you believes that you have finished a good piece of work and sells it to someone. This man thinks that he has bought a good article. Soon he finds out that it is not good and he says that he has been cheated. He refuses to buy anything more from the man who sold it to him. He tells others that he has been cheated by the man for whom you are working and this man loses his customers. It is in this way that the men who are not honest in their work hurt the men who trust them.

This country must keep on being at the top in manufacturing and in wages paid. It must be the best country in the world for the man who has to work. To keep it so we must all do our best so that every piece of work that we finish may go out as an honest piece of material and as a piece that will not make the man who buys it say that someone has cheated him. By being honest we will build up our reputations and our trade, which in turn will build up our bank books and self-respect.

employer	employee	find	lose
difficult	easy	work	play
refuse	agree	always	never
work	labor	correct	right
salary	pay	position	place
difficult	hard	article	piece

1. Whom do you work for?
2. How long have you worked for this firm?
3. Who is your employer?
4. Who is your foreman?
5. Do you work by "piece work"?



6. How often do you get paid?
7. What is the paymaster's duty?
8. What is meant by workman's compensation?
9. How can an employee be disloyal to his employer?
10. What is the result of honesty in business?

16 North Street  
 Portland, Maine.  
 Nov. 16, 1921.

J. B. Morris and Company  
 Port Jervis, New York.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find money order for twelve dollars and fifty cents, (\$12.50) for which please send me the following articles:

Article	Catalog no.	Description	Price
---------	-------------	-------------	-------

Please send them by parcel post to the above address.

Very truly yours,

H. R. HARRIS.

Write for various articles advertised in magazines. Correct the letters before the class.

Write for positions, references, information and for samples.

Review lesson on checks and money orders.

## LESSON XLVI

“When in God thou believest, near God thou surely will be.”

### TOMORROW!

tomorrow	language	knowledge	failure
yesterday	entirely	stranger	success
future	ahead	useful	study
important	myself	questions	correspondence

Yesterday has gone. I cannot change it. Today is here. I can use it. Tomorrow is coming. My yesterday was experience. My today is the result of my yesterdays. My future will be what I plan today to make it. If I plan well and do not give up, then I can face the future knowing that the world will be better for my having lived in it.

Tomorrow is one of the most important words of the language. It means the future. My whole life will be made up of tomorrows. These tomorrows will depend on the todays.

If I waste the todays, then the tomorrows will not be of value to myself, my family, or my country. If I use the todays to the greatest extent that I can, I can face the future with hope and without fear.

What I am in the future depends entirely upon myself. In this country I have every opportunity that I can desire. I have heard of many men who came here as strangers, poor, not knowing the language, and who have reached wealth and fame. I have just as great a chance as they had.

Everything that a man needs in order to become useful or successful can be found in this land of opportunity. There are schools where he can learn the language and study every subject in the world. There are great factories where he can learn the trades and the art of making goods. There are great fields where he can learn the secret of raising food and there is a government that will help him raise two bushels of corn where one was grown before.

I shall soon be through this book. I shall soon be able to read the newspapers. I shall soon become a good citizen of the

United States of America. Then I shall have to face the question of the future. What is it to be? What shall I have gained through learning to read and write? Shall I always do the same that I am doing now? Shall I say to myself, "Now I have finished my book. I can read and write. I am satisfied", or shall I say "I have finished my FIRST BOOK. Now I must find OTHERS. The books shall help me make my tomorrows worth while".

Your future depends on yourself. No one else can plan or think for you. No one can make you better than you want to be. But everyone else will be glad to help you when you have decided to keep on towards the limit of success. Hitch your wagon to a star and keep on going into the great spaces on the other side of today. Determine to do something worth while and the whole country will be behind you to help.

To read and write is only the key to the great future. You may take the key, open the door, look in and turn back. If you do this then you are a failure and you will always be among those who only work, eat, and sleep.

If you take the key that has been given you, open the door to the great future and walk boldly in looking for greater worlds then you may be sure that you are realizing that the future will hold great things for you. You will not be satisfied with merely knowing how to read and write but you will want to know more.

There are many ways to continue the education which you have begun. The cities have trade schools where you can learn some trade or study the arts. These schools are free. All that they ask is that you try to better yourself so that America will be better because you have come here.

If you wish to study at home you can study any subject that you wish to by writing to a Correspondence School for a booklet telling about their courses. There are several of these that are excellent. Your teacher will be glad to help you get your course selected. These schools teach you by mail. You keep at your regular work and do the lessons at home in the evenings or in your spare time. The course can be paid for as you go on with



it. When it is finished, the schools will usually have a good position waiting for you where you can get the benefit of having studied. You can study any profession or trade that you think you are fitted for or that you would like to take up. Engineering courses, bookkeeping, draughting, and mechanical trades are only a few of those mentioned. The school sends you the lessons to be completed. When one is finished, you mail it to the school and all mistakes are marked. The lesson is then sent back to you to be done correctly. When it is well learned, other lessons are sent you until the course is completed. Examinations are given frequently to test your knowledge of the subject. You will not be making a mistake or spending your money foolishly if you write to some good school regarding this way of learning.

Business schools are in every city. In these schools you can study typewriting, shorthand, bookkeeping, banking and business law. Many of these have evening courses for men who are working during the day. It usually takes about a year to complete these, although it all depends on yourself. If you progress rapidly it will take you less. You can advance in the work as fast as you are able to. When you have finished you are sure of a good position. The rest will depend on yourself for there are always openings for good men.

After you have secured your citizenship papers you may have an opportunity to work for the United States Government. There are thousands of good positions open in every line of work. Decide what you want to work at, and while waiting for your papers take a course in that work. As soon as you become a citizen you may take the examination for the position. If you pass the examination with a certain mark you will only have to wait for the appointment. This position will be permanent. It will pay you a good salary, will be pleasant work, with short hours and regular increases in pay, with promotion in the service. Positions are open in every line of work that you can imagine from the Mail service to teaching in the Philippine Islands. Any postmaster will give you a pamphlet telling of the positions open with a list of the things that you will have to know about in order to pass the examinations.

These are only a few of the opportunities that will be open to you in this country. You have made a start. You have begun the right way. You have learned to read and write, you have learned a few of the things that are seen in every day life in the country; now it is up to you to “make good”. The door to the future is closed, but you have the key that will open it. You have the key named “KNOWLEDGE”. Keep this key, increase your store of knowledge, and every day will see you nearer the end of the journey that leads to success. Then you can write to your family and friends in the old country and tell them that America has meant opportunity for you and that America has also meant success and happiness.

Don’t forget this one point—you have as good a chance as any man in the world. The whole country is back of you to help you and the whole country will give you credit when you have at last made good as a man and as an American.

tomorrow	yesterday	past	future
success	failure	remember	forget
finish	begin	send	receive
entirely	wholly	information	knowledge
great	large	finish	complete
glad	happy	occupation	employment

1. Can you read and write your own language?
2. What do you want to do five years from now?
3. Do you study at home?
4. Can anyone else make you learn?
5. What are trade schools for?
6. Would you like to go to college?
7. What is a business college?
8. What is a “correspondence school”?
9. What are State Universities for?
10. Why should everyone learn to read and write?

## LESSON XLVII

“Conceit may puff a man up, but it will never prop him up.”

### THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (I)

millions	treaty	annexation	conquered
expose	important	purchased	consist
settle	acres	adopted	grown
controlled	possession	protect	Lincoln
Puritans	claimed	Washington	reason
constitution	certain	charter	claimed
annex	Pilgrims	colonies	
Philippines	president	independence	

Draw a map of the United States showing the various additions to the original thirteen colonies. Outline these additions with dates.

The United States has millions of acres of good land. For this reason millions of people have come here to live. Plenty of land means plenty of food and work.

In the beginning several nations including England, France, Spain, Holland and Sweden sent men over here to explore and take possession of the new land called America. Columbus was the first man to reach land on this side of the Atlantic, so Spain claimed her share which was mostly in the south and southwest. England sent men over here and claimed the land along the Atlantic. She also sent settlers over here to make homes.

The Dutch settled in what is now New York state and had farms and posts for trading with the Indians. France sent some men over here and they claimed Canada and the Mississippi valley. Their men explored the Ohio river and built forts along the line that separated their claims from those of the English. They sailed down the Mississippi to what is now New Orleans and claimed practically all of what is now our central and middle west. They came to trade with the Indians and to spread their religion as well as to have their share of the “New World”.

The Dutch possessions were taken by the English. After a war between England and France the English took the greater part of the French possessions. Spain sold her share, which



included Florida, to us in 1819.

The people from England settled colonies between the Atlantic Ocean and the Allegheny mountains. They all remained under the king of England but were governed by the men who had bought the land or who were leaders of the people who came over. Several of the colonies were settled by people who wished religious freedom. Of these colonies, Massachusetts was settled by the Puritans and the Pilgrims, Pennsylvania was settled by the Quakers, and Maryland was settled by the Catholics. When the land along the coast was all taken up, there were thirteen colonies, each independent of the other, but all under the English rule.

England did not rule justly. She made many laws which were unjust to human beings, and which took away certain rights. She also insisted on taxing them in ways that they thought oppressive. She would not permit them to take a part in the government so in 1776 the colonies rebelled and declared themselves free. On July 4th, 1776, the "Declaration of Independence" was signed in Independence Hall in Philadelphia. It is this date, July 4th, which we celebrate every year as our National Birthday.

War was then carried on until 1783 when peace was signed at Paris, France. During this war France helped us a great deal with both men and money. You will often hear of the name "Lafayette". He was one of the Frenchmen who came over to help us in the struggle for freedom and it was partly in return for this that we felt we should help France in her hour of need during the last great war.

After the war, which was called the Revolution, was over, the thirteen colonies sent men to meet and talk over plans for uniting and making a good government. If they had not done this, they would have been at the mercy of Europe again for various countries would have united over there and have conquered us and again made us their property.

This committee spent a long while discussing the various plans for uniting the colonies in a way that would be fair to them all. They decided that a constitution or a set of laws should be made to govern the new Union. Thomas Jefferson was selected

to write this constitution. It was practically the same as the constitution that we now have. This document is preserved at Washington and may be seen there.

When the constitution has been finished, it was submitted to the various colonies and was accepted by them. It provided for a president and the other officers of the government whom we now have. George Washington, the man who had commanded our armies through the Revolution, was chosen for the first President. A few years later the capital was located at Washington, which was about the centre of the United States then.

Soon after this the United States began to grow in size. France was having trouble with England again and in 1803 sold us her land in this country. It had been called Louisiana and consisted of about 875,000 square miles. It extended from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. This piece of land was greater in size than the whole of Spain, Portugal, Italy, Hungary and the Balkan States. We paid France \$15,000,000 for it.

In 1819 we bought Florida from Spain. This was larger than all of Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland. We paid over \$5,000,000 for this.

In 1845 we secured Texas by annexation.

In 1846 we secured the land which now includes Oregon, Washington and Idaho from England.

In 1848, after a short war with Mexico we bought the land which now comprises the states of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and a part of New Mexico, from Mexico. In 1853, we purchased the rest of that section from Mexico.

In 1867 we paid \$7,000,000 to Russia for Alaska. This has grown to become one of our most valuable purchases.

In 1898 we secured the Hawaiian Islands, together with most of the Philippines, Pine Island, Guam and the Samoan Islands. In 1902 the rest of the Philippines came into our possession.

In 1917 we purchased the Virgin Island from Denmark, at a cost of \$25,000,000. Thus you can see at a glance how our land has grown. Any history will tell you the details of all these purchases and of their values.

## LESSON XLVIII

“Human improvement is from within outwards.”

### THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (II)

In 1812 we had our second war with England. She had begun to seize our ships and their cargoes. She searched our vessels and took from them the men who had been born in England. These she took to England and made them fight in her army and navy. She claimed that simply because they were Americans did not mean that they were free from her. It also meant that the Americans were to be tested again, this time on the water, to see if they could maintain their independence. She soon found out. Such Americans as Perry, Lawrence, and Hull soon taught her that the Americans could fight on the water as well as on the land and soon England was again to take her place at the table to sign another treaty, telling the world that she had again been defeated by the Americans.

This treaty told the whole world that American citizens would be protected, no matter where they were born. It also told the world that any man who had declared himself an American was free, no matter where he might be and that America was to be let alone on the sea.

It was during this war that the poem, “The Spar Spangled Banner” was written by Francis Scott Key. The English had burned our capital at Washington and were bombarding the fort at Baltimore in order to enter that city also. This song has never been adopted by Congress as our National Anthem although it is always played on all formal occasions, and is rendered the courtesy of a National anthem. Whenever it is played people rise and remain standing until it is finished.

Between the years of 1789 and 1865 the people began to move into the new lands that we had acquired. New states were being added to the Union, most of them being only a wilderness before a few brave men and women, called pioneers, had the courage to leave their homes in order to settle in new places.



Between the years of 1861 and 1865 the United States was the scene of a civil war. There were several questions involved. One of these was the right to hold slaves. The other was the greater question which could be decided only by war—whether a State had the right to leave the Union when it wished. To keep the Union solid and to prevent any state from leaving it, the states in the north united against those states in the south which had left the Union. The war lasted four years and the Union was saved.

The most important man during this war was Abraham Lincoln, the President. He was reared in extreme poverty. He learned to read by the light of a log fire. His slate was a smooth board and his pencil was a piece of charcoal. His books were secured from neighbors who lived far from his cabin. He did farm work until he had reached the age of twenty-two. He clerked in a store for a year. He served as a captain in the Black Hawk war, and later served in his State Legislature.

In 1860 he was elected President. He declared the slaves free and ordered the States that had seceded from the Union to return. They refused and in order to save the Union he declared war. He was re-elected as president during the war.

Shortly after the close of the war he was shot and killed by a man named Booth, an anarchist. Thus died the greatest man of our history, a man who had shown himself to be the friend of the whole people, the emancipator of the slave and the saviour of the nation.

The war with Spain was another chapter in our history. We did not seek this war. Spain had been mistreating Cuba and to help Cuba we asked Spain to cease her cruelty and injustice. The matters grew worse instead of better. The battleship Maine was sent to Cuba to protect the Americans there and on the morning of February 15th, 1898, it was blown up with all on board. War was declared on April 25th. Our navy was sent to the Cuban Waters and our soldiers were sent into the island. The Spanish fleet was destroyed and Spain surrendered. As a result of this war we freed Cuba and secured the islands of Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines.

No country loves peace more than ours; yet in 1917 we were to enter another war which was to be for the freedom of the people of the world and for the safety of all nations. We did not fight for money nor for land. As President Wilson said, "The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquests, no dominions. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. . . ."

We all know of this terrible war and its ending. Let us all pray that this land may never know another and that from now on we may live in peace and quietness.

This has been a mere outline of our history. Hundreds of books can be secured which will tell you all about the growth and the development of our America. Hundreds of books can also be secured which will tell about the great men who have lived and died in this great land and who have helped make the history of our land. You can get these at any library or bookstore. You will find them instructive and interesting. Read them whenever you can, for only in this way can you learn the whole story of the United States of America.

## LESSON XLIX

“See! There is Jackson standing like a stone wall!”

### OUR GOVERNMENT (I)

The President of the United States is the most important man in the politics of our country. He is elected every four years in a general election. He may be re-elected. No President has served more than two terms. It is not forbidden, but it is a sort of an unwritten rule. Each party nominates its candidates and these candidates are then voted for. The election of the president takes place on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in November of every fourth year. President Harding was elected in November, 1920. The president must be a native-born American, although his parents may be of any nationality. He is inaugurated in the March following his election. This means that he takes his oath of office on that day and assumes the duties of President. The President receives a salary of \$75,000 per year together with an allowance for travelling. He lives at the White House in Washington.

The Vice-President must also be a native-born American. He would take the President's office in case that office should for any reason become vacant. The Vice President is the President of the Senate.

The members of the cabinet are appointed by the President. The Senate approves of these appointments before they are definite. These men are at the heads of the various departments of the government.

The members of the cabinet are as follows:

Secretary of State	Secretary of the Navy
Secretary of the Treasury	Secretary of Agriculture
Secretary of War	Secretary of Commerce
Attorney General	Secretary of Labor
Postmaster General	

The above men are chosen by the President as men who are especially capable in the work which they are to do in their



departments. They may be of any party although they usually belong to the same party as that to which the President belongs.

### **Congress**

Congress is made up of the two "Houses," the "Senate," and the "House of Representatives". The senate is made up of men elected by the people at a general election. Each State has two senators. The House of Representatives is made up of people voted for in the general election. The number of representatives is based on the population of each State. Each State is divided into districts for this purpose. Thus, New York has more representatives than Rhode Island or Delaware. Any man or woman who can vote may be elected to the Senate or to the House of Representatives.

### **The United States Courts**

The highest court in the land is called the Supreme Court and is located at Washington, D. C. The district courts are located in various states. Each city and town as well as each county has its court to try the cases that are less important. The Justice of the Peace is the local court officer in small communities.

### **The Capitals**

The capital of the United States is located at Washington, D. C. Each State has its capital. The offices of the various departments of the United States Government are in Washington. The State records are kept at the Capitols. Each State also has a library and a court house although these may be in the capitol buildings.

### **State Government**

Each State has about the same officers. These are the Governor, the secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, adjutant-general, attorney general, superintendent of schools, etc. Each State has its own House of Representatives and Senate. These men are all elected at a general election and are paid by the State. Men or women may be elected to any office in the State.

## County, City, and Town Governments

The county is made up of a group of cities and towns. The chief officers are the attorney, the sheriff, the judge, treasurer, auditor and superintendent of schools.

The county attorney is the lawyer for the county.

The sheriff attends to the enforcing of the laws.

The judge presides at the county court.

The treasurer attends to the county's finances.

The auditor checks the books of the county to see that they are correct.

The school superintendent is in charge of the schools and helps the city and town superintendents.

The counties have other officers such as the health officers, etc. All county officers are elected by the people of the county and are paid by the county. The length of service varies in different states.

Town and city officials are elected by the voters of the town or city. You are all familiar with the election day in your home town. The mayor is at the head of the city. The aldermen are elected from the different wards. The men elected are residents of the place where they have been elected. They are paid by the city or town from the money that is collected as taxes. Each town or city has its board of health, school superintendent, commissioner of roads and bridges, truant officer, tax collector, treasurer and policemen. Any voter may hold any office in the city.

In the very small settlements which are too small and which do not have enough residents to make it possible to pay the various officials, the county administers the laws. The county officials also look after the schools of these communities.

Our foreign relations are attended to by ambassadors, consuls, and foreign agents. They are all paid by the nation. Our country is represented in every foreign land. After you become a citizen and have your final papers, you may want to visit the old country. In case you get into trouble while there, or wish advice, the American Consul is the man to whom to apply. He will help you if it is possible and will tell you what to do

There are of course, many other officers and officials that are not named here. They all have their special work to do. Every good American is supposed to help the men in the offices and in control of the government affairs. If each man does his share the men in the various departments can give us a better government. Only by co-operation can our United States Government be made the best on the earth. We must always remember that unless each man does his share, the country cannot reach the greatest possible success. Just as we vote for and pay our officials so let us keep our interest and love of country alive. By doing so we can rightfully say, "Our Country" and "OUR AMERICA."



## LESSON L

“We always have time enough if we will but use it rightly.”

### OUR GOVERNMENT (II)

The presidents of the United States.

President	State	Party	Term of Office
George Washington	Va.	Whole People	1789-1797
John Adams	Mass.	Federal	1797-1801
Thomas Jefferson	Va.	Dem.-Rep.	1801-1809
James Madison	Va.	Dem.-Rep.	1809-1817
James Monroe	Va.	Dem.-Rep.	1817-1825
John Q. Adams	Mass.	Rep.	1825-1829
Andrew Jackson	Tenn.	Dem.	1829-1837
Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	Dem.	1837-1841
Wm. Harrison	Ohio	Whig	1841-one month
John Taylor	Va.	Whig	1841-1845, 3 yrs. 11 mos.
James Polk	Tenn.	Dem.	1845-1849
Zachary Taylor	La.	Whig	1849-1850, 1 yr. 4 mos.
Millard Fillmore	N. Y.	Whig	1850-1853, 2 yrs. 8 mos.
Franklin Pierce	N. H.	Dem.	1853-1857
James Buchanan	Pa.	Dem.	1857-1861

Abraham Lincoln	Ill.	Rep.	1861-1865
Andrew Johnson	Tenn.	Rep.	1865-1869
Ulysses Grant	Ill.	Rep.	1869-1877
Rutherford Hayes	Ohio	Rep.	1877-1881
James Garfield	Ohio	Rep.	1881-6 mos. 15 days
Chester Arthur	N. Y.	Rep.	1881-1885, 3 yrs. 5 mos.
Grover Cleveland	N. Y.	Dem.	1885-1889
Benjamin Harrison	Ind.	Rep.	1889-1893
Grover Cleveland	N. Y.	Dem.	1893-1897
Wm. McKinley	N. Y.	Rep.	1897-1901, 1 term six mos.
Theodore Roosevelt	N. Y.	Rep.	1901-1909
Wm. Taft	Ohio	Rep.	1909-1913
Woodrow Wilson	N. J.	Dem.	1913-1921
Warren Harding	Ohio	Rep.	1921-1923
Calvin Coolidge	Mass.	Rep.	1923-

## LESSON LI

“An idle man is Satan’s workshop.”

### OUR GOVERNMENT (III)

Population of the U. S. at the different censuses.)

(Notice the steady growth of our country.)

1790	3,929,214	1860	34,443,321
1800	5,308,483	1870	38,558,371
1810	7,239,881	1880	50,155,783
1820	9,636,822	1890	62,622,250
1830	12,866,020	1900	75,568,686
1840	17,069,453	1910	91,972,266
1850	23,191,876	1920	106,418,284

#### Our Soldier Presidents

Washington, Monroe and Jackson were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Buchanan served in the War of 1812. Lincoln served in the Black Hawk War, Taylor, Pierce, and Grant served in the Mexican War. Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, B. Harrison, were in the Civil War. Roosevelt served in the War with Spain.

#### Immigration 1820-1910

1820-1840	750,949	1881-1890	5,238,728
1841-1850	1,718,251	1891-1900	3,687,564
1851-1860	2,598,214	1901-1910	8,796,308
1861-1870	2,466,752		
1871-1880	2,944,695	Total	28,196,461

Since 1860 the great increase in population has been due largely to immigration. During the years from 1881 to 1910 the immigrants came to America at the rate of over 600,000 a year. The average immigrant has brought with him about seventy-five dollars. Without these immigrants it would not have been possible to have developed our country as we have. By giving away land for people to cultivate and on which to build homes the country has been settled and the farm products have increased.



## American Inventions That Have Helped The World

Invention	Inventor	Year
Nail Machine	Perkins	1787
Cotton gin	Eli Whitney	1793
Steamboat	Robert Fulton	1807
Railroad		1826
Reaper and Thresher	McCormick	1834
Revolver	Colt	1835
Friction matches		1838
Vulcanized rubber	Goodyear	1839
Telegraph	Samuel Morse	1844
Sewing Machine	Howe	1846
The Bessemer Process of making steel	Bessemer	1859
Steam driven gang-plow	Robinson	1860
Air-brake	Westinghouse	1869
R. R. block signals	Robinson	1872
Typewriter	Sholes	1873
Telephone	Bell	1876
Talking Machine	Edison	1877
Gasoline Motor	Selden	1879
Electric light, etc.,	Edison	1880
Trolley Car	Van Depoele and Sprague	1884
Adding Machine	Burroughs	1888
Electric Welding	Thomson	1889
Motion Picture Machine	Edison	1893
High speed steel	Taylor and White	1901
Automobile	Haynes	1910
Aeroplane	Wright Brothers	1910
Printing press. (A modern printing press will print, fold and count 200,000 eight-page papers an hour.)		

There are other inventions. How many can you name?

## Development of transportation and communication.

The flatboat	Telegraph
The trail and the pack horse	Cable
Steamboats	Telephone
Erie Canal	Wireless Telegraphy
National Road	The radio
The Railroad	
Transatlantic Steamboats	
Automobile and truck	
Aeroplane	
Panama Canal	

## LESSON LII

“Silence is sometimes the severest criticism.”

### OUR GOVERNMENT (IV)

**Dates that should be remembered.** The events listed below are a few of those which have been of importance in the development of our country. Full information concerning each of them can be found in any encyclopedia or history. Interesting books have been written on most of the subjects. Some of these books are fiction, that is, they are written in story form and have a plot that is worked out by the author.

#### Discovery of America

Date	Event
1000	The Norsemen first land on American shores.
1492	The first voyage of Columbus. He lands on the West Indies, and claims America for Spain.
1497	John Cabot lands in America and claims it for England.
1452	Printing invented in Europe.
1507	America named after Amerigo Vespucci who comes over to America and writes about the land.
1513	Ponce de Leon (Spanish) discovers Florida.
1519	One of Magellen's ships sails around the world.
1534	Cartier (French) sails to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
1541	De Soto (Spanish) discovers the Mississippi River.
1565	St. Augustine settled. This was the first permanent colony in America.
1579	Drake (English) discovers the California coast.
1584—	
1587	Sir Walter Raleigh (English) tries to settle colonies in America.
1607	Jamestown, Va., is settled. This was the first permanent English colony in America.
1608	Quebec founded by the French.
1609	Henry Hudson (Dutch) discovers the Hudson River.
1619	The first cargo of slaves brought to America.
1620	The Pilgrims land at Plymouth, Mass.



- 1630 Settlement of Boston.
- 1673 Marquette (French) explores the Mississippi River.
- 1682 Founding of Philadelphia.
- 1763 End of war between France and England for the control of America.

The period between 1765 and 1783 was practically all taken up by the colonists in their struggles for freedom from England. The war began in 1776 although the actual causes of the war began with the Stamp Act in 1765.

- 1765 Meeting of the Stamp Act Congress.
- 1767 New taxes on lead, glass, tea, etc.
- 1768 British troops quartered in Boston.
- 1770 Boston Massacre.
- 1773 Boston Tea Party.
- 1774 Closing of the Port of Boston.
- 1775 Fight at Lexington and Concord.
- 1775 Washington appointed Commander-in-Chief.
- July 4, 1776 DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
- June 14th, STARS AND STRIPES ADOPTED BY CONGRESS.
- 1783 Signing of peace. COLONIES FREE FROM THE ENGLISH.
- 1787 CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.
- 1789 First Congress meets at New York.
- 1803 Louisiana purchased from France.
- 1805 Treaty with Tripoli.
- 1807 The first steamboat steams up the Hudson River.
- July 18, 1812 War declared against England.
- 1814 Burning of Washington by the British.
- Dec. 24, 1814 England signs treaty of peace.
- 1826 First railroad in the United States built at Quincy, Mass.
- 1840 First telegraph line built between Washington and Baltimore.
- 1846-1848 War with Mexico.

#### Civil War. 1861-1865

- April 14, 1865 President Lincoln assassinated.
- 1876 First telephone patented.
- 1878 First electric light used.

1898-1899 War with Spain.

1902 Panama canal authorized to be built by Congress.

1903 First wireless message sent across the Atlantic.

### **World War. 1917-1918**

1918 Prohibition made effective in the United States.

Nov. 11, 1918 Signing of the Armistice at Versailles, France.

Nov. 11, 1921 Representatives of the nations of the world meet at  
Washington to discuss the reduction of the navies  
of the world.

## **PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S FIRST MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.**

President Coolidge delivered his first message to Congress on December 6th, 1923, in person. His speech was broadcasted throughout the country. The chief points were:

1. Commending the World Court as the only practical plan on which many nations have ever agreed, referring it to the Senate for favorable consideration, "With the proposed reservations clearly indicating our refusal to adhere to the League of Nations."

2. Does not favor cancellation of foreign debts.

3. Opposed to the recognition of Russia.

4. Approves Secretary Mellon's tax reduction proposal.

5. Urges the abolition of the right to issue tax exempt securities; does not favor excess profits tax.

6. Opposed to revision of the tariff.

7. Favors a government operation of the war-built merchant marine as economically as possible pending opportunity to sell it to advantage.

8. Does not approve consolidating the army and navy departments; both should be strengthened rather than weakened.

9. Favors a Department of Education and Welfare.

10. Does not favor a soldiers' bonus, but urges liberal compensation for and better care of disabled veterans.

11. Declare for the most efficient enforcement of the Prohibition Law; increase of Coast Guard, and placing of Prohibition agents under the Civil Service.

12. Favors child labor amendment; also a Federal minimum wage law for women.

13. Would continue policy of restrictive immigration; immigrants to be selected abroad.

14. Advocates concerning coal mines to insure production and protection of the public against high prices.

15. Favors the sale of Muscle Shoals; cheap fertilizers for farmers a necessity.

16. Opposed to Government crop-price fixing.



## WHAT NEW YORK CITY SPENDS

The chief items of expenditure of New York City during 1922 were as follows :

1. Expenses of the city and county government, etc.	\$270,377,269.00
2. Interest on the city debt	50,633,468.00
3. Redemption of the city debt	13,376,405.00
4. Permanent improvements	59,927,056.00

The principal items of outlay for permanent improvements were :

1. Rapid transit construction	5,154,314.00
2. New Catskill water supply	9,076,174.00
3. Docks	2,447,650.00
4. Street improvement fund	9,992,231.00
5. Streets and park openings	2,304,980.00
6. Building of public schools and libraries	13,722,632.00
7. Construction of highways	5,720,875.00
8. Department of plant and structures	3,269,050.00
9. Permanent improvements, improvements in other departments such as health, hospitals, fire, street cleaning, etc.	4,830,559.00

The population of New York City including the five boroughs in 1923 was 5,927,617.

## ADDITIONS TO THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL COLONIES

Date	State	Nickname	Abbreviation
1791	Vermont	Green Mountain	Vt.
1792	Kentucky	Blue Grass	Ky.
1796	Tennessee	Volunteer State	Tenn.
1803	Ohio	Buckeye State	Ohio
1812	Louisiana	Creole State	La.
1816	Indiana	Hoosier	Ind.
1817	Mississippi	The Bayou	Miss.
1818	Illinois	The Prairie	Ill.
1819	Alabama	The Cotton	Ala.
1820	Maine	Pine Tree	Me.
1821	Missouri	Iron	Mo.
1836	Arkansas	The Bear	Ark.
1836	Michigan	The Lake or Wolverine	Mich.
1845	Florida	Everglade	Fla.
1845	Texas	Lone Star	Tex.
1846	Iowa	Hawkeye	Iowa
1848	Wisconsin	Badger	Wis.
1850	California	Golden State	Cal.
1858	Minnesota	North Star	Minn.
1859	Oregon	Beaver	Ore.
1861	Kansas	Garden of the West	Kans.
1863	West Virginia	Panhandle	W. Va.
1867	Nebraska	Antelope	Neb.
1876	Colorado	Silver	Col.
1889	North Dakota	Sioux	N. Dak.
1889	South Dakota	Sunshine	S. Dak.
1889	Montana	Bonanza	Mont.
1890	Idaho	Gem	Idaho
1889	Washington	Chinook	Wash.
1890	Wyoming	Equality	Wyo.
1907	Oklahoma	Sooner	Okla.
1912	New Mexico	Sunshine	N. Mex.
1912	Arizona	Sunset	Ariz.
1896	Utah	Mormon	Utah

# TERRITORIES ADDED TO THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL COLONIES

Date	Territory	How Secured	Square Miles	Cost
1803	Louisiana	Purchase	1,171,931	France \$15,000,000
1819	Florida	Purchase	59,268	Spain 5,000,000
1845	Texas	Annexation	376,133	
1846	Oregon	Treaty	286,541	England
1848	Mexican cession		545,783	Mexico
1853	Gadsden Purchase	Purchase	45,535	Mexico 10,000,000
1867	Alaska	Purchase	577,390	Russia 7,000,000
1898	Hawaiian Islands	Annexation	6,449	Spain (paid debt) 4,000,000
1898	Porto Rico	Treaty and Purchase	3,435	Spain 20,000,000
	Guam	Treaty and Purchase	210	Spain
	Philippines	Treaty and Purchase	144,988	Spain
1901	Additional Philippines	Purchase	58	Spain 100,000
1904	Panama Canal Zone	Purchase	527	10,000,000
			and \$250,000 annually during occupancy	
1917	Virgin Islands	Purchase	132	25,000,000



State	Origin of Name	Flower	Population (1923)
Alabama	Name of Indian tribe	goldenrod	2,423,912
Alaska	"Alayeska", Eskimo word		
Arizona	"Ariconac", Indian name of ranch	cactus	380,960
Arkansas	Indian name	appleblossom	1,816,287
California	Hot furnace, Spanish	Golden poppy	3,805,153
Colorado	Red, Spanish	Columbine	990,320
Connecticut	Indian, "Quonectacut"	mountain laurel	1,476,483
Delaware	After Lord De La War	peach blossom	230,460
Florida	Spanish, "Feast of Flowers"	orange blossom	1,046,287
Georgia	After King George	rose	2,999,196
Idaho	Indian, "Edah hoe"	syringa	470,179
Illinois	Indian, "Iliniwek"	wood violet	6,790,524
Indiana	State of Indians	carnation	3,013,134
Iowa	Ioway Indians	wild rose	2,468,643
Kansas	A Sioux tribe	sunflower	1,797,489
Kentucky	"Kentahteh," Indian, (tomorrow)	trumpet vine	2,462,317
Louisiana	After King Louis XIV	magnolia	1,849,746
Maine	Maine, France	Pine cone	777,259
Maryland	After Queen Marie	black-eyed susan	1,505,295
Massachusetts	Indian, "Massabchueset"	may flower	4,027,545
Michigan	Indian, tribe	apple blossom	3,977,821
Minnesota	Sioux word	moccasin flower	2,499,296
Mississippi	Indian word, "Sipumaesi", (fish river)	magnolia	1,790,618

Missouri	Missouri Indians	3,433,971
Montana	Spanish for mountains	611,199
Nebraska	Omaha Indian word	1,333,922
Nevada	Spanish (snow-clad)	77,407
New Hampshire	After county Hampshire, Eng.	447,502
New Jersey	By Lord Carteret	3,378,963
New Mexico	Aztec, "Mexitli"	372,365
New York	For the Duke of York	10,843,661
North Carolina	For King Charles II	2,686,325
North Dakota	Indian, "Koda"	672,041
Ohio	Indian, meaning great	6,117,123
Oklahoma	Indian (red people)	2,162,079
Oregon	Uncertain origin	823,270
Pennsylvania	Penn's woods	9,100,326
Rhode Island	Isle of Rhodes	626,672
S. Carolina	See N. Carolina	1,744,408
S. Dakota	See N. Dakota	655,532
Tennessee	Indian (curved spoon)	2,393,077
Texas	Uncertain origin	4,939,630
Utah	Utes, Indian tribe	476,812
Vermont	French, verd mont	352,428
Virginia	After Queen Elizabeth	2,398,411
Washington	After George Washington	1,433,998
W. Virginia	See Virginia	1,551,156
Wisconsin	Indian name	2,739,574
Wyoming	Named by General Freeman	211,864

Have a map of the United States in colors, showing the states and their capitals. Put in the rivers and lakes.

Discuss :

Products of the east, north, south, west.

Railroads, rivers and lakes as means of transportation.

Advantages of the immigrants settling in the country.

Growth of population of the United States.

The census.

The various industries : cotton, cattle, lumber, manufacturing, mining, shipping, fruit raising.

The climate of the country.

Daniel Boone and the other pioneers.

Finding of gold in California and its results.

The United States as self-supporting and self-sustaining.

Our friendly relations with Canada, with no forts on the border.

The canals of the country.

What the automobile has done for the country.

Note : Discuss the locations, importance and values of each of these.

Discuss the values of the above islands as coaling stations.

Discuss the resource that have been of the greatest value from each of the above.



## LESSON LIII

“The road to success is not to be run upon by seven-leagued boots. Step by step, little by little, bit-by-bit—that is the way to wisdom, that is the way to wealth, that is the way to glory.”

### REGULAR VERBS

I look at the book.  
You look at the book.  
He looks at the book.

We look at the book.  
You look at the book.  
They look at the book.

I looked at the book.  
You looked at the book.  
He looked at the book.

We looked at the book.  
You looked at the book.  
They looked at the book.

I will look at the book.  
You will look at the book.  
He will look at the book.

We will look at the book.  
You will look at the book.  
They will look at the book.

I have looked at the book.  
You have looked at the book.  
He has looked at the book.

We have looked at the book.  
You have looked at the book.  
They have looked at the book.

I had looked at the book.  
You had looked at the book.  
He had looked at the book.

We had looked at the book.  
You had looked at the book.  
They had looked at the book.

I have been looking at the  
book.  
You have been looking at  
the book.  
He has been looking at the  
book.

We have been looking at the  
book.  
You have been looking at the  
book.  
They have been looking at the  
book.

If I had not looked at the  
book, etc.

Have class work out plurals.

If I had been looking at the  
book, etc.

Have class work out plurals.

### Regular verbs that are often used.

Note: All of these verbs form the various tenses in the same way as the verb, "look". If you want to find the correct form for the word "bake" in the past tense you will see the "ed" after the present tense of the verb, "look". You will then be able to say "I baked" or "he baked". Learn the correct words that are placed in front of the verb for the different tenses and you will have no trouble with the forming of the tenses.

#### Remember:

I cook, look, bake, etc. are for the present tense.

"ed" after the verb for the past.

"I will" before the verb for the future.

"I have been," "I had been," "If I had been," etc., are the words used for the more complicated tenses.

look	hope	consent	fire
tie	test	carry	receive
purchase	bake	box	fix
kill	weigh	try	paste
fasten	estimate	fill	fetch
smoke	count	lick	burn
cook	move	permit	fish
bill	walk	crank	repair
figure	wish	hitch	live
measure	pick	smell	clean

The above are only a few of the regular verbs. Try others.

## LESSON LIV

“If conscience smite thee once, it is an admonition;  
if twice, it is a condemnation.”

### IRREGULAR VERBS

I buy a car.  
You buy a car.  
He buys a car.

We buy a car.  
You buy a car.  
They buy a car.

I bought a car yesterday.  
You bought a car yesterday.  
He bought a car yesterday.

We bought a car yesterday.  
You bought a car yesterday.  
They bought a car yesterday.

I shall buy a car tomorrow.  
You will buy a car tomorrow.  
He will buy a car tomorrow.

We will buy a car tomorrow.  
You will buy a car tomorrow.  
They will buy a car tomorrow.

I have bought a car.  
You have bought a car.  
He has bought a car.

We have bought a car.  
You have bought a car.  
They have bought a car.

I had bought a car before he  
came.

We had bought, etc.

You had bought a car before  
he came.

You had bought, etc.

He had bought a car before  
he came.

They had bought, etc.

I have been buying a car.  
You have been buying a car.  
He has been buying a car.

We have been buying a car.  
You have been buying a car.  
They have been buying a car.

If I had not bought a car  
If you had not bought a car  
If he had not bought a car

Have class form plurals.

There are three important parts to every verb. After you have learned these three important parts you can form all of the



tenses. From the preceding verb you can tell when to use "have," "had," "shall have," "should have," etc. All of the verbs form their tenses in the same way, that is, they are formed by adding the same word to the past definite to form the tense desired. The present, past and future tenses are called the simple tenses. The others are called the perfect tenses. To form the perfect tense of any verb you find the correct form of the verb "am" or "had" to use, then place this form before the participle of the verb that you are going to use. The following list contains a few of the verbs that you will use in your conversation and in letter writing. Be sure to learn them. You will then have control of one of the fundamentals of our language.

Present Tense	Past Tense	Past Participle
make	made	made
eat	ate	eaten
give	gave	given
see	saw	seen
sweep	swept	swept
run	ran	run
buy	bought	bought
spend	spent	spent
fly	flew	flown
catch	caught	caught
find	found	found
sing	sang	sung
write	wrote	written
think	thought	thought
come	came	come
go	went	gone
sit	sat	sat
bite	bit	bitten
drive	drove	driven
freeze	froze	frozen
wear	wore	worn
do	did	done
blow	blew	blown
creep	crept	crept

dig	dug	dug
drink	drank	drunk
fall	fell	fallen
find	found	found
forget	forgot	forgotten
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hid	hid	hidden
hold	held	held
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lose	lost	lost
mean	meant	meant
pay	paid	paid
rise	rose	risen
sell	sold	sold
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
sink	sank	sunk
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
tell	told	told
strike	struck	struck
take	took	taken
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

### (Irregular Verbs)

Present Tense :

I am an American.  
 You are an American.  
 He is an American.

We are Americans.  
 You are American.  
 They are Americans.

Past Tense :

I was an American.  
You were an American.  
He was an American.

We were Americans.  
You were American.  
They were Americans.

Future Tense :

I will be an American.  
You will be an American.  
He will be an American.

We will be Americans.  
You will be American.  
They will be Americans.

Other Forms :

I have been  
You have been  
He has been

We have been  
You have been  
They have been

I had been  
You had been  
He had been

We had been  
You had been  
They had been

I would have been etc.  
I should have been etc.  
I could have been etc.

Have class complete these forms.

Make sentences of the various verbs. Bring them to the class to be corrected. If you will read aloud from the papers or from a book you will soon learn the correct forms to use.



LESSON LV

“O, what a tangled web we weave, when  
first we practise to deceive.”

PLURALS

The word “plural” means more than one. The following are a few of the plurals most commonly used. It is necessary to learn these in order to speak correctly. There are several rules that tell how to form the plurals. These rules are difficult to remember and to apply. It is easier to learn the plurals outright and then keep on using them until you can remember them. Just as you will find the principle parts of the verb in the dictionary, so you will find the plurals of nouns.

Singular (one)	Plural (more than one)	
boy	boys	
life	lives	
self	selves	Notice that most of the words that end in an “f” form their plurals in the same way. They change the “f” to “v” and then add “es”.
knife	knives	
shelf	shelves	
leaf	leaves	
calf	calves	
wolf	wolves	Ex. loaF loaVES
thief	thieves	
wife	wives	

Note: Some words that end in an “o” add “s” to make the plural.

banjo	banjos	dynamo	dynamos
piano	pianos	solo	solos

Some words that end in “o” add “es” to form their plurals.

buffalo	buffaloes	cargo	cargoes
hero	heroes	mosquito	mosquitoes
tomato	tomatoes	potato	potatoes
tornado	tornadoes	negro	negroes

Most of the words form their plurals by adding “s” to singular.

table	tables	boy	boys
donkey	donkeys	chair	chairs
stamp	stamps	paper	papers
tree	trees	stocking	stockings
cigar	cigars		

Many words form their plurals by changing the words. There is no rule for these. You can only learn them and then try to remember them.

foot	feet	man	men
goose	geese	mouse	mice
child	children	baby	babies
woman	women		
penny	pennies		
tooth	teeth		

The easiest way to learn the correct forms of the plural of the different words is to watch the words that you read and to notice the words used by those people who speak correctly.

## WORDS THAT YOU SHOULD KNOW.

mine	noon	when	thirty
walk	here	feel	sixty
name	many	hail	ninety
brother	weak	six	tell
last	rifle	ten	tall
find	miss	school	plenty
hope	cake	learn	trade
month	men	father	narrow
cent	poor	some	sorry
arm	narrow	before	teeth
send	sour	shoot	neck
morning	what	front	peace
pass	weather	money	paper
few	snow	food	spend
strong	five	dollar	anchor
call	nine	finger	fasten
hit	today	face	uncle
box	fight	went	niece
man	country	night	purple
rich	few	sleep	slow
wide	give	same	today
sweet	girl	healthy	clothes
who	sick	cold	have
why	money	time	sister
rain	foot	were	know
four	hand	low	sixteen
eight	came	taste	thirteen
yours	evening	where	nineteen
run	car	collect	forty
little	some	sunshine	seventy
many	ready	seven	hundred
tell	hot	eleven	before
boy	free	letter	happy
well	soon	mother	enough
plenty	woman	now	mouth
hand	long	twelve	broad
leg	high	fifteen	lake



hair	receive	August	crowd
eighteen	could	December	start
bitter	about	winter	begin
sent	red	steal	north
clean	gray	light	city
piece	teach	policeman	hill
word	family	liberty	forget
trouble	Sunday	borrow	square
Chicago	thanks	dance	lunch
should	week	thought	vegetable
aunt	lesson	finish	dessert
nephew	over	start	spoon
brown	friend	busy	napkin
learn	think	west	floor
yesterday	near	mountains	wood
coat	open	ocean	collar
please	and	round	Saturday
first	under	supper	February
with	answer	fruit	June
fourteen	leave	soup	October
seventeen	thing	fork	summer
twenty	take	saucer	cigarette
fifty	shut	table	save
eighty	but	coal	welcome
thousand	easy	button	attention
great	tonight	Wednesday	would
wish	drink	January	obey
date	carry	May	return
game	cousin	September	education
start	pink	spring	house
tooth	fast	daughter	chance
eyes	tomorrow	rob	commence
dirty	relation	heavy	south
spell	Monday	different	river
save	Tuesday	honor	funny
pleasure	Friday	lend	breakfast
other	April	study	meal

course	shine	nothing	advice
school	stand	weigh	hardship
plate	belong	orange	port
waiter	nurse	plum	cold
ceiling	honest	garden	worship
kerosene	courage	machine	machine
stockings	think	weak	measure
Thursday	after	expense	business
March	though	insurance	not
July	young	policy	polish
November	circle	force	catch
fall	apple	nothing	explain
worst	cherry	condition	doctor
match	yard	feast	field
citizen	package	office	guess
freedom	private	dash	before
hospital	policy	wire	theatre
picture	company	flower	pretty
ticket	killed	smooth	crooked
music	entire	parlor	pear
address	enough	slow	banana
worry	church	better	shed
east	harvest	throw	read
sea-shore	engine	idea	public
lake	charge	smoke	premium
flat	time	never	agent
dinner	flour	done	protect
meat	rough	thirsty	property
book	death	straight	custom
knife	hurry	steak	desk
cup	beside	peach	rocky
chair	early	barn	voyage
stove	worth	street	press
pocket	bravery	station	extra
shirt	believe	sudden	world
shoes	without	support	price
knot	hungry	employer	remember

mistake	travel	character	except
leave	soldier	someone	answer
receive	engineer	seventh	elected
body	regular	third	rolling
package	branch	number	order
watch	notice	boat	fortunate
cheap	service	wild	thankful
library	geese	quick	material
card	raise	hour	office
history	reason	immigrant	useful
language	pledge	parcel	different
Asia	duck	picture	walking
barracks	sixth	explain	describe
recruit	second	umbrella	wisdom
medical	tenth	tremble	cheerful
infantry	regular	address	moral
cavalry	express	wonderful	message
farm	window	always	sentence
expensive	second	Africa	city
million	baggage	specialist	ordinary
family	subway	protect	period
vegetables	control	higher	finish
fifth	trunk	sergeant	cement
independent	country	evening	privilege
ninth	poetry	food	Democrat
visit	animal	person	believe
pencil	romance	acres	booth
company	Europe	chicken	largest
minute	seldom	intend	sticker
surprise	years	honest	list
afraid	lower	eighth	coffee
freight	corporal	fourth	funny
dress	afternoon	count	grouch
expensive	separate	secured	amuse
adventure	cattle	Republican	afraid
tear	truck	platform	camera
shelf	fresh	knowledge	reliable



conversation	instructive	quotation	truth
invented	natural	thunder	artist
courteous	complete	party	editor
group	certain	valuable	progress
mental	complicated	stove	labor
mature	party	comfortable	article
morality	Socialist	extinguisher	purchase
future	record	building	suppose
stop	accept	necessary	window
river	question	opening	fragile
exact	something	careful	agree
complain	wrong	chimney	position
street	lucky	parents	trouble
telephone	habit	acquaintance	property
political	ignorant	monthly	matches
Prohibition	dictionary	encourage	smile
clerk	desire	victrola	shower
elevator	correct	music	personal
smallest	chance	event	prevent
attend	better	literature	alphabet
laugh	obedient	written	operate
frown	understand	page	chemical
amusing	field	false	kerosene
bright	different	escape	kitchen
information	heat	question	young
explain	capital	transact	custom
curious	statement	location	daily
certain	comma	careless	require
encyclopedia	artificial	together	piano
helpful	excitement	cigarettes	pattern
interest	injure	attractive	happen
awake	reason	interest	expensive
uniform	nearest	dance	wisely
clean	damage	orchestra	poison
notice	attic	decide	desirable
listen	lawyer	loyal	contract
mark	clothes	headline	salary

sentimental	employer	harbor	possession
amusement	insult	steady	president
advertising	desire	settle	certain
sensational	workman	important	Lincoln
refuse	wages	Philadelphia	continue
extension	advice	fountain-pen	court
alarm	possible	opportunity	desk
twist	success	constitution	jeweler
doctor	stranger	Washington	wealthy
lightning	courage	treaty	bridge
possible	explode	colony	license
waste	tramway	grown	welcome
equal	Portland	extra	touch
temper	claim	merchant	Boston
quickly	reason	envelope	acres
gasoline	Harding	snowstorm	adopted
brought	consist	ceiling	conquered
various	butcher	simple	grocer
weekly	mucilage	special	market
dense	blow	respect	whistle
violin	calendar	stretch	rack
circulate	practise	thought	prison
circulation	review	complete	spelling

## BOOKS THAT YOU SHOULD READ.

### 2nd. Month.

The Bible	Indian Myths
Aesop' Fables	Mother Goose Rhymes
Jack and the Beanstalk	Story of a Sunbeam
Hans Anderson's Stories	Stories from Grimm

### 3rd. Month.

The Bible	Child's Garden of Verses
Adventures of a Brownie	Story of Columbus
Story of the Boston Tea Party	Story of the Mayflower
Child life in the Colonies	Robinson Crusoe

### 4th Month.

The Bible	Story of Glass
Children of the Northland	The Snow Man
Famous Early Americans	Story of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Salt
Story of Flax	Story of Rice, Wool

### 5th Month.

The Bible	Story of Lexington and Bunker Hill
American Inventors Whitney, Fulton, Morse,	The Little Lame Prince
Story of Daniel Boone	Selections from Longfellow
Story of the Flag	Story of Robin Hood
Story of Flax	Story of Wheat, Printing, Stars

### 6th Month.

The Bible	Story of Nathan Hale
Aladdin and Ali Baba	Story of Florence Nightingale
A Dog of Flanders	Story of the Norsemen
Heroes from King Arthur	The Pied Piper of Hamelin
	Story of Silk

### 7th Month

The Bible	The Snow Image
Stories of courage	Story of Frances Willard
Gifts of the Forests	Great European Cities—London,
Story of Leather, Iron, Steam	Paris, Rome, Berlin, St.
Story of Napoleon	Petersburg, Constantinople



Note—The F. O. Owens Publishing Co., Dansville, N. Y., has published a large list of books to read. All of the above can be purchased from them at an average of seven cents per copy. Write them for a catalog and prices.

### Supplementary Reading

The Bible	Battle of Waterloo
Story of Armenia	Lincoln's Gettysburg Address
Story of Belgium	Bunker Hill Address (Webster)
Evangeline	Courtship of Miles Standish
Stories of Heroism	The Great Stone Face
Story of Jean Valjean	Last of the Mohicans
Legend of Sleepy Hollow	The Oregon Trail (abridged)
The Man without a Country	Story of King Arthur
The Nurenberg Stove	Vision of Sir Launfal
Heroes of the Revolution	The Building of the Ship
Rip Van Winkle	O Captain! My Captain!!
Story of William Tell	Life of Lincoln
Pilgrim's Progress	Life of Roosevelt.

### BOOKS THAT YOU WILL ENJOY READING.

The Bible	Any good history of the United States
Pilgrim's Progress	Famous Americans
The National Geographic (Magazine)	Peck's Bad Boy
The American Magazine and others of similar nature	The American Government (Haskin)
The Literary Digest, Current Opinion, and other instructive magazines	Life of Christ
Any good newspaper	The series of J. Fenimore Cooper
Huckleberry Finn	The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come
Brewster's Millions	The Crisis
The Sky Pilot and others by Ralph Connor	Coniston
Any good History of the World	Ben Hur
	How the world is Fed, Housed, and Clothed (Carpenter)
	Geographic Readers (Carpenter)

## BIOGRAPHIES YOU SHOULD READ

Life of Washington	Life of Clara Barton
Life of Roosevelt	Life of Nelson (Southey)
Life of Benjamin Franklin	Life of Robert E. Lee
Robert E. Peary, Explorer	Story of Nathan Hale
Life of U. S. Grant	Life of Lincoln
Life of Napoleon	Story of Samuel Morse
Life of Garibaldi	Daniel Boone, Pioneer
Life of Pitt	John Paul Jones, Sea Fighter
Life of Ferdinand and Isabella	Davis Livingstone, Missionary
Life of Henry the Navigator	Life of Arasmus
Life of Julius Caesar	Life of Cavour
Life of Alexander the Great	Life of Martin Luther
Life of William the Silent	Life of John Huss
Life of Gustavus Adolphus	Life of Christopher Columbus
Life of Pope Leo the Great	Life of Hiram Maxim
Life of John Calvin	Life of Florence Nightingale
Life of Peter the Great	Life of Queen Elizabeth
Life of Jan Zobiaeski	Life of Cyrus the Great
Life of Savonarola	Life of "Stonewall" Jackson
Life and Inventions of Edison	Life of Helen Keller
Life of Joan of Arc	

## SEPTEMBER IN AMERICAN HISTORY

### I. Biographies.

September 1st, 1857, William H. Taft born at Cincinnati, Ohio. 27th President of the U. S., now Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

September 2nd, 1850, Eugene Field born in St. Louis. He was known especially as the Children's Poet.

September 6th, 1757, Lafayette born at Chavagnac, Province of Auvergne, France. He is beloved by the Americans because of his services to us during the American Revolution.

September 13th, 1860, Birthday of General John J. Pershing, born in Laclede, Mo., Commander-in-Chief of the A. E. F.

### II. Important Historical Events.

September 1st, 1859, First Pullman Sleeper run from Bloomington to Chicago.

September 3rd, 1783, Treaty of Peace signed at Paris, ending The American Revolution, giving America complete freedom from England.

September 4th, 1609, Discovery of Manhattan Island (N. Y.) by Henry Hudson.

September 5th, 1774, First Continental Congress met at Carpenters Hall, Philadelphia. All of the thirteen Colonies except Georgia sent delegates to this convention.

September 6th, 1901, President McKinley shot by an assassin at Buffalo, N. Y. He died from his wounds September 14th, 1901.

September 7th, 1630, Boston settled by John Winthrop and other Puritans from England.

September 8th, 1565, Menendez founded St. Augustine, the oldest town in the U. S.

September 8th, 1621, First free school in America opened in Virginia.

September 12th, 1918, Opening of the St. Mihiel Drive by the American Army in the World War.

September 13th, 1702, First Commencement at Yale College.



September 14th, 1807, Fulton made the first steamboat run from New York to Albany.

September 15th, 1814, Francis Scott Key wrote the "Star Spangled Banner" after watching the bombardment of Fort McHenry in Chesapeake Bay by the English.

September 16th, 1875, First fast mail train between New York and Chicago. This trip was completed in twenty-six hours and thirty-two minutes.

September 17th, 1787, Constitution Day. The U. S. Constitution ratified by the Convention.

September 22nd, 1862, President Lincoln issued his Proclamation of Emancipation.

September 25th, 1513, Balboa, a Spaniard, was the first man to see the Pacific Ocean, viewing it from the Isthmus of Panama.

September 26th, 1918, Beginning of the Meuse-Argonne Drive by the Americans in the World War.

September 29th, 1915, Bell Telephone System engineers first transmitted speech by Radio from New York to Mare Island, Cal.

## **OCTOBER IN AMERICAN HISTORY**

### **I. Biographies**

October 7th, 1853, James Whitcomb Riley, poet, born in Greenfield, Ind.

October 27th, 1858, Birthday of Theodore Roosevelt, born in New York City.

### **II. Important Historical Events**

October 2nd, 1889, First Pan-American Conference opened at Washington. Ten Republics of North and South America signed an Arbitration Treaty.

October 6th, 1825, Erie Canal Completed.

October 9th, Fire Prevention Day. Anniversary of the Great Chicago Fire, 1871.

First telephone conversation over a real line from Boston to Cambridgeport, 2 miles, 1876.

October 10th, 1845, United States Naval Academy at Annapolis opened.

October 12, 1492. Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

October 14th, 1811, First Steamboat on the Mississippi and Ohio River left Pittsburg.

U. S. Mint established at Philadelphia, 1786.

October 19th, 1781, Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, thus practically ending the Revolutionary War.

October 21st, 1879, Thomas A. Edison produced the first incandescent light.

October 28th, 1886, Statue of Liberty, a gift from France, unveiled in New York Harbor.

October 31st, Hallowe'en.

## NOVEMBER IN AMERICAN HISTORY

### I. Biographies

November 3rd, 1794, William Cullen Bryant, American poet and journalist, born at Cummingtown, Mass.

November 30th, 1835, Birthday of Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens) American author of "Huckleberry Finn," "Tom Sawyer," etc. He was born in Florida, Mo.

### II. Important Historical Events

November 4th, 1808, first flint glass manufactured at Pittsburgh.

November 10th, 1845, Albany, N. Y., streets first lighted by gas.

November 11th. Armistice Day.

November 15th, 1777, The Articles of Confederation of the U. S. adopted by the Continental Congress.

November 15th, 1861, first telegraph line between the Atlantic and the Pacific was placed in operation.

November 19th, 1863, Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address.

November 23rd, 1923, a telephone message travelled across the continent in one-fiftieth of a second.

November 26th, 1876, first long distance telephone conversation Boston to Salem, Mass., 16 miles.

Last Thursday in November, Thanksgiving Day.

## DECEMBER IN AMERICAN HISTORY

### I. Biographies

December 17th, 1807, Birthday of John Greenleaf Whittier, American Poet, Haverhill, Mass.

December 25, Birth of Christ.

### II. Important Historical Events

December 2nd, 1823, The Monroe Doctrine read to Congress by President Monroe.

December 7th, 1787, the Constitution of the United States was ratified by the first State, Delaware.

December 8th, 1848, First gold from California deposited at the U. S. Mint.

December 10th, 1898, Peace Treaty signed at Paris, ending the Spanish-American War.

December 14th, 1911, the South Pole discovered by Roald Amundson, Norwegian explorer.

December 15th, 1814, the first meeting of the "Hartford Convention."

December 17th, 1903, first successful air flight by the Wright Brothers. The test was made in North Carolina by a machine that weighed a little over two hundred pounds. It stayed in the air fifty-nine seconds, travelling eight hundred and fifty-two feet.

December 19th, 1902, first wireless message transmitted across the Atlantic by Marconi from Poldhu, England, to Nova Scotia.

December 20th, 1880, nearly one mile of Broadway, New York City, lighted by electricity for the first time.

December 21st, 1620, Landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth, Mass.

December 25th, Christmas Day.

December 30th, 1853, signing of the treaty of the Gadsden Purchase. The land purchased from Mexico at this time is now a part of Arizona and New Mexico.



## **JANUARY IN AMERICAN HISTORY**

### **I. Biographies**

January 11th, 1757, Alexander Hamilton born on the island of Nevis in the West Indies. He was made a member of Washington's Military Staff in 1777, member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, Secretary of the Treasury under Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Army under President John Adams. He was mortally wounded in a duel with Aaron Burr, a political enemy, and died July 12th, 1804.

January 17th, 1723, Birthday of Benjamin Franklin, at Boston, Mass.

January 18th, 1782, Birthday of Daniel Webster, born at Salisbury, N. H.

January 19th, 1807, Birthday of Robert E. Lee, General-in-Command of the Southern Forces during the Civil war.

January 19th, 1809, Birthday of "Stonewall" Jackson, born at Clarkesburg, W. Va.

January 19th, 1809, Edgar Allan Poe, American poet and writer, born in Boston.

January 23rd, 1737, Birthday of John Hancock, born at Braintree, Mass. He was President of the First Continental Congress, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the first Governor of the State of Massachusetts.

January 29th, 1843, Birthday of William McKinley. Born at Niles, Ohio.

### **II. Important Historical Events**

January 1st, 1863, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, freeing the negro slave, went into effect.

January 3rd, 1870, Brooklyn Bridge begun.

January 15th, 1831, First American Locomotive for actual use completed at Peter Cooper's Iron Works, near Baltimore. It drew an open car at the rate of eighteen miles an hour.

January 18th, 1919, Peace Conference following the World War opened in Paris.

January 20th, 1902, President Roosevelt recommended the purchase of Panama Canal Company's rights.

January 20th, 1792, Post Offices and Post Roads established by Congress.

January 24th, 1848, Gold discovered at Coloma, Cal.

January 25th, 1859, Long Distance telephone circuit opened between New York and San Francisco.

January 29th, 1919, The 18th Amendment (Liquor Prohibition) to the Constitution was declared adopted.

## **FEBRUARY IN AMERICAN HISTORY**

### **I. Biographies**

February 3rd, 1811, Horace Greeley born at Amherst, N. H.

February 8th, 1820, General William Sherman born at Lancaster, Ohio.

February 11th, 1847 Thomas A. Edison born in Milan, Ohio.

February 12th, 1809, Abraham Lincoln born in Hardin County, Ky.

February 22nd, 1732, George Washington born in Westmoreland County, Va.

February 22nd, 1819, James Russell Lowell, noted American poet, born at Cambridge, Mass.

February 27th, 1807, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow born at Portland, Me.

### **II. Important Historical Events**

February 5th, 1631, Roger Williams, the founder of R. I., arrived in America joining the Boston Colony.

February 12th, 1733, General George Oglethorpe landed at Savannah, Ga., with thirty-five families from the British Isles.

February 15th, 1898, United States Battleship Maine sunk in Havana Harbor, Cuba. This was the immediate cause of the Spanish-American War.

## **MARCH IN AMERICAN HISTORY**

### **I. Biographies**

March 1st, 1837, William Dean Howells born at Martin's Ferry, Ohio. Greatest American novelist of the last half of the 19th Century.

March 3rd, 1847, Alexander Bell, inventor of the telephone, born in Edinburgh, Scotland.

March 15th, 1767, Andrew Jackson born at Waxhaw Settlement, N. C. General in the War of 1812. Founder of the present Democratic Party and 7th President of the United States.

### **II. Important Historical Events**

March 5th, 1770, Boston Massacre.

March 5th, 1922, Complete telephone circuit comprising wires and wireless between New Canaan, Conn., and the S. S. America, 400 miles at sea, demonstrated by the Bell System engineers.

March 9th, 1862, First Battle between Iron-Clad ships in Hampton Roads, Va.

March 10th, 1876, First speech transmitted over telephone wire at Boston.

March 14th, 1765, Cotton gin patented by Eli Whitney.

March 16th, 1802, U. S. Military Academy at West Point established by Congress.

March 17th, 1776, The British evacuated Boston. Washington was rewarded with the first gold medal struck in the U. S.

March 17th, St. Patrick's Day.

March 25th, 1785, First City Directory in America at Philadelphia.

March 27th, 1884, Boston to New York long distance telephone line opened.

March 29th, 1842, Ether was first used as an anaesthetic by Dr. Charles Thomas Jackson at Boston.

March 30th, 1867, Alaska purchased from Russia for \$7,200,000.

March 31st, 1854, First Treaty signed between the U. S. and Japan.



## APRIL IN AMERICAN HISTORY

### I. Biographies

April 3rd, 1783, Birthday of Washington Irving, the first distinguished American author.

April 3rd, 1837, John Burroughs, naturalist and writer, born in Roxbury, N. Y.

April 13th, 1743, Thomas Jefferson born at Shadwell, Va.

April 27th, 1822, General U. S. Grant, Union General of the Civil War, 18th President of the U. S., born at Point Pleasant, Ohio.

### II. Important Historical Events

April 2nd, 1792, First United States Mint established at Philadelphia.

April 3rd, 1860, First Pony Express established in Utah. First telephone conversation between Boston and New York.

April 5th, 1857, Systematic numbering of houses begun in Philadelphia.

April 6th, 1917, United States declared war on Germany.

April 7th, 1909, North Pole discovered by Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N.

April 9th, 1682, La Salle, after passing down the Illinois and Mississippi River, planted a cross near the mouth of the Mississippi and claimed all the land drained by it, for the King of France.

April 9th, 1865, General Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va., thus ending the Civil War.

April 10th, 1872, Arbor Day inaugurated in treeless Nebraska.

April 12th, 1861, The Beginning of the Civil War. The Confederate Artillery fired the first shot upon Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor.

April 13th, 1912, The Steamship Titanic sunk in the North Atlantic after collision with an iceberg. Loss, 1517 lives.

April 14th, 1865, President Lincoln shot by John Wilkes Booth.

April 18th, 1775, The night of Paul Revere's Ride (made famous by Longfellow's poem.)

April 19th, 1775, First shot fired in the Revolutionary War. Battles of Lexington and Concord.

April 20th, 1898, Declaration of War by the United States against Spain.

April 24th, 1879, First telephones exported (100 hand telephones for London).

April 25th, 1846, War begun between Mexico and the United States.

April 29th, 1878, First elevated train in America (N. Y.).

April 30th, 1803, United States purchased Louisiana from France for \$15,000,000.

April 30th, 1789, Washington inaugurated as first President of the U. S. in the Old City Hall, N. Y. City.

## MAY IN AMERICAN HISTORY

### I. Biographies

May 4th, 1796, Horace Mann born at Franklin, Mass. The first normal school in the U. S. was the result of his effort. Developed Co-educational system. Revised Massachusetts' school laws and system. His work affected the entire country and led to the development of the free public school system of today.

May 25th, 1803, Ralph Waldo Emerson, American poet, born in Boston.

May 29th, 1736, Patrick Henry, famous American orator, born in Studley, Va.

### II. Important Historical Events

May 1st, 1541, De Soto discovered the Mississippi River.

May 1st, 1898, Commodore Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay.

May 6th, 1896, First successful flight of an airplane that was heavier than air. It was invented by Samuel Langley.

2nd Sunday in May, Mother's Day.

May 10th, 1775, Second Continental Congress opened at Philadelphia. This Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence on July 4th, 1776.

May 11th, 1751, First medical school in the Colonies chartered at Philadelphia.

May 13th, 1607, First permanent English Colony in America established at Jamestown, Va.

May 13th, 1846, United States declared war against Mexico.

May 15th, 1918, First air mail route New York to Washington.

May 14th, 1787, National Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia. The Delegates completed the Constitution of the U. S.

May 24th, 1844, First telegraph message ever sent, from Washington to Baltimore.

May 27th, 1844, First telegraph message sent by Professor Morse from Baltimore to New York.

May 28th, 1918, American troops captured Cantigny, France, first village restored to France by the A. E. F.

May 30th, Memorial Day.

May 30th, 1922, Lincoln Memorial at Washington, D. C., dedicated.

## **JUNE IN AMERICAN HISTORY**

### **I. Biographies**

June 3rd, 1808, Jefferson Davis born in Todd County, Ky. President of the Confederacy during the Civil War. His birthday is a legal holiday in most of the Southern States.

### **II. Important Historical Events**

June 2nd, 1851, Maine became the first prohibition State by Legislative Enactment.

June 4th, 1876, First through train from New York arrived at San Francisco. Time 83 hours 34 minutes.

June 9th, 1881, American Red Cross established.

June 14th, 1777, Congress passed a resolution providing that the U. S. Flag have thirteen alternating red and white stripes and thirteen white stars in a blue field. We celebrate it as Flag Day.

June 15th, 1846, Signing of the Treaty at Washington by Great Britain and the U. S. fixing the boundary between the U. S. and Canada. This boundary has no forts nor military posts and no dispute has ever arisen since its settlement.

June 17th, 1775, Battle of Bunker Hill.

June 18th, 1812, United States declared war against England.

June 20th, 1819, First steam vessel to cross Atlantic sailing from New York to Liverpool.

June 23rd, 1683, William Penn signed Treaty of Peace with Indians on the present site of Philadelphia.

June 26th, 1917, First American troops reached France in the World War.

June 28th, 1914, Arch-Duke Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, was assassinated. This led to Austria's declaration of war against Servia one month later and brought on the World War.



# INDEX

Lesson		Page
I	The Flag .....	7
II	My First Letter Home .....	9
III	The U. S. Post Office (I) .....	12
IV	U. S. Post Office (II) .....	15
V	My Friend, The Policeman .....	18
VI	My Bank Book .....	21
VII	Mr. Check Book, My Bankbook's Brother .....	24
VIII	Mr. Sign, The Driver's Friend .....	26
IX	Review .....	30
X	Thanksgiving Day .....	32
XI	Telegraph Messages .....	36
XII	Railroad Station (I) .....	39
XIII	Railroad Station (II) .....	42
XIV	The Telephone .....	46
XV	Spelling Review .....	51
XVI	Fire .....	52
XVII	Fire Prevention (I) .....	54
	(Causes of destructive fires in the U. S.) .....	57
XVIII	Fire Prevention (II) .....	58
XIX	Public Parks .....	63
XX	Clean Up Week (Typhoid Fever) .....	68
XXI	The American Soldier .....	71
XXII	The Hospital .....	75
XXIII	Insurance .....	80
XXIV	Spelling Review .....	85
XXV	Public Library .....	87
XXVI	Two American Heroes .....	91
XXVII	Clean The Teeth .....	95
XXVIII	The Living Room .....	97
XXIX	Saving Your Savings .....	101

## INDEX

Lesson		Page
XXX	Courtesy .....	106
XXXI	Our Country ..	110
XXXII	Ordering From A Catalog .....	114
XXXIII	Taxes .....	117
XXXIV	Smile ....	122
XXXV	Mother's Day .....	125
XXXVI	The Immigrant .....	128
XXXVII	The Ballot .....	132
XXXVIII	Fourth of July .....	136
XXXIX	How To Find Information .....	139
XL	Boy Scouts ..	144
XLI	Punctuation And Capital Letters .....	149
XLII	Spelling Review .....	152
XLIII	The American Flag .....	154
	(Flag courtesy)	
XLIV	The American Newspaper .....	156
XLV	Business Terms .....	162
XLVI	Tomorrow ...	166
XLVII	The United States of America (I) .....	170
XLVIII	The United States of America (II) .....	173
XLIX	Our Government (I) .....	176
L	Our Government (II) .....	180
	(Our Presidents)	
LI	Our Government (III) .....	182
	(Census, immigration, inventions, transportation, communication).	
LII	Our Government (IV) .....	185
	(Important dates, additions, states)	
LIII	Regular Verbs .....	195
LIV	Irregular Verbs .....	197

## INDEX

Lesson		Page
LV	Plurals .....	201
	Words That You Should Know .....	203
	Books That You Should Read ..	209
	September In American History .....	212
	October In American History ..	214
	November In American History .....	215
	December In American History .....	216
	January In American History .....	217
	February In American History .....	219
	March In American History .....	220
	April In American History .....	221
	May In American History .....	223
	June In American History .....	224









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